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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

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LITERATURE

The Life of William Ewart Gladstone. By John Morley. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

(FIRST ARTICLE.)

THERE is only one "revelation" in these volumes — the note by Mr. Morley (March 2nd, 1894):—

"He told me that he had now reason to suppose that the Queen might ask him for advice as to his successor. After some talk, he said that if asked, he should advise her to send for Lord Spencer. As it happened, his advice was not sought."

The historical importance and the deep interest of the whole story of the life are, however, independent of the use of secret papers.

The first thing that must strike any fairly competent reader of this 'Life' of Gladstone, when he asks himself how the task should be performed, is the incredible difficulty of Mr. Morley's undertaking. A great life of Gladstone has to be produced. It is essential that Gladstone's own letters and defence of the disputed actions of his life should be given to the world. Yet as regards those topics which are most in men's minds—"Majuba," "Gordon," Home Rule—the difficulty of accompanying Gladstone's own defence by impartial or historic comment is almost insuperable. In the case of the South African policy of 1880-1, and of the Irish policy of 1885-6, not a word can be said which has not a distinct bearing on the violent and even venomous controversies of the present time. On the Soudan policy of 1884-5 nothing can be written which does not affect advice tendered by three living men—Sir Edward Malet, Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord Cromer), and Lord Wolseley. The first thing to be said about the book is that, by the adoption of the form of simple narrative, Mr. Morley has conquered with extraordinary skill the stupendous difficulties of his task.

In his scheme the first volume deals with a period where he is able to be

the historian, and although historian in part of Church matters, which are not exactly in his line, yet historian with all the power which his training commands. In the second volume he is dealing with a time which, while it has to some extent lost its political interest, is hardly far enough removed from us for true historical treatment. In his third, which begins in 1880, he is dealing with events in which he was himself an actor, with Cabinet secrets known to him through his subsequent Cabinet position, and secrets which are such as still to concern living persons and live political issues. It is obvious, therefore, that the first and the third volume could not be treated in the same fashion. The first is pure history. The third cannot, though written with all discretion, avoid being full of delicate political allusions not yet capable of being treated as history.

The final estimate of Gladstone's character and place which is given at the end of the third volume offers perhaps less interesting examples of the exact judgment formed by Mr. Morley than do some incidental passages in the narrative. The one great fault—we might almost say the one fault—which he, with his transparently clear nature, finds in Gladstone, is repeatedly illustrated by comment, but is very naturally toned down at the end. It is best expressed, as is also natural, in comments on the earliest times. Gladstone got into trouble at the Colonial Office in his early official life, and Mr. Morley says that his "explanations.....were over skilful in form, and half a dozen blunt, sound sentences would have stood him in far better stead."

Gladstone as the Homeric student of 1858 is an unimportant personage. As the colonial statesman of an earlier time he is, though historically interesting, if there were nothing else in mind at the moment, antediluvian, in these days of colonial change. Gladstone as Prime Minister comes before us only when we are one-third of the way through Mr. Morley's second volume, and find ourselves plunged into Irish disestablishment, the Irish Land Act, and the Education Act. Irish land legislation, however, is caviare to the general, though Gladstone was never so great as in his conduct of the Irish Land Acts of 1870 and 1881. The Education Bill was rather W. E. Forster's than his own. The famous attack on Miall, quoted in two books which we reviewed last week, is again given here, but there is no evidence that Gladstone followed closely the difficulties which underlay either the whole educational question or the particular measure. Fawcett is mentioned as though he were the leading character in the Liberal revolt, whereas it was the more Radical section of the Dissenting world, and especially Welsh Nonconformity, which was most aroused. Anger, however, was drawn down on Forster, and Gladstone was left alone.

Mr. Morley picks out the army reforms as constituting "the most marked administrative performance of Gladstone's great Government"; but while Gladstone gave his full support to Cardwell, especially at Court, and conducted for his Secretary of State a prolonged correspondence with the Queen, yet here again, as in the case of the Education Bill, there is

nothing to show that Gladstone had any special concern in the army question, or any profound knowledge of the principles at stake. It is not, therefore, mere desire for backstairs knowledge of the present day which will lead readers to concentrate their attention upon the later portions of the book, and to read more carefully than the earlier half of Mr. Morley's book the defence of Gladstone on the questions in which he is now thought to be most open to attack.

One point upon which we think Mr. Morley's book will reverse the general opinion concerns the definiteness of Gladstone's retirement from public life in 1874. Every one has believed that, no matter what he said, he had no real intention of permanently remaining out of official life. But the form of his private notes is much more absolute than that which he adopted on the later occasions when he showed a desire for withdrawal. It is clear that his colleagues, when he communicated his final resolution to them in February, 1874, believed him; and the correspondence with the Queen, and his account of the transaction written twenty-three years later, point to a conclusion which is confirmed by the finding of his notes on 'Future Retribution' marked in 1876, after two years' work, with the docket in his hand, "From this I was called away to write on Bulgaria." It was undoubtedly the Eastern Question which, unexpectedly to himself, brought Gladstone back into public life, his opposition to the Public Worship Regulation Bill having been a mere personal expression of opinion by one who looked upon himself as a private member, finally cut off from office.

The first passages of the book (in which Mr. Morley brings himself into the account) and there are not many of the kind until the very latest years concern the Midlothian campaign, it having been, as he tells us, his "fortune to be present at one whole day of these performances." Mr. Morley is thus led naturally to describe the oratory of Gladstone, and he does so in an eloquent fashion, unnecessary to quote when we remember the existence of daily newspapers.

The most interesting point in connexion with the very full account of the formation of the Government of 1880 concerns the Queen's great anxiety as to the War Office, her Majesty wishing for an opponent of the Cardwell system, which she said had broken down, and Lord Hartington, who was her choice, having, according to the Queen, assured her that no one was committed to the system except Lord Cardwell. Gladstone insisted on his previous choice, Childers, to whom the Queen was strongly opposed, Gladstone adding that "she.....is evidently under strong professional bias."

When we come to the great disputed questions which remain to us, Mr. Morley states the doctrine of Cabinet secrecy in Gladstone's words and in the strongest form, and apologizes in a foot-note for so much as alluding to the names of those who constituted an unimportant Cabinet Committee. He is, however, so perfectly free and open, though with ample discretion, in the use of Gladstone's notes, that we are for the most part

as fully informed as though the meetings of the Cabinet were reported. We do not know, except in Mr. Chamberlain's case, whether those who are named have been asked their permission for the allusions made to them; but in any case these are so courteous and are treated with such impartiality and judgment that no bones will be broken. Charges of change of opinion are too frequent for politicians to pay much attention to the evidence of considerable modification of views, even upon subjects which are still before the country. Permanent civil servants like Lord Cromer may not, perhaps, be altogether pleased at similar peeps into the former opinions of, say, Sir Evelyn Baring.

The first of the matters which we treat as still having living political importance is one which may not generally be looked upon in that light—the Bradlaugh case. But it was the cause of the flouting of Sir Stafford Northcote's authority by Lord Randolph Churchill (whose life is not yet written, and whose defence is not yet before us) and Sir Drummond Wolff, who is still alive. In his account of the matter Mr. Morley is at his very best, and his hero also at his best, for Gladstone never rose to so great a height of eloquence, in the fullest and noblest sense, as in this case, where his feelings were upon the one side and his reasoned conviction upon the other. Still, the whole story forms a charge against the Fourth Party of the sacrifice of the interest of the House of Commons, and, indeed, of settled constitutional principle, to advertisement or political advantage, and, however treated, must cause controversy. Gladstone's words, many years afterwards, are before us:—

"What could be weaker than his conduct on the Bradlaugh affair? You could not wonder that the rank and file of his men should be caught by the proposition that an atheist ought not to sit in parliament. But what is a leader good for, if he dare not tell his party that in a matter like this they are wrong, and of course nobody knew better than N. that they were wrong."

Mr. Morley is tender, personally, towards Lord Randolph Churchill, author though he was of personal attacks upon Gladstone, such as that conveyed in the phrase "the Moloch of Midlothian," which are not forgotten; and not only in the Bradlaugh case, but also in that of the compact with Parnell. Mr. Morley will be told by some hot partisans that his own summary as to the latter is at variance with the facts that he has supplied. He writes, for example, that "it has been uniformly denied by the tory leaders that there was ever any compact whatever with the Irishmen at this moment." And in another passage he says of Lord Carnarvon:—

"What remains is his asseveration, supported by Lord Salisbury, that he had made no formal bargain with Mr. Parnell, and gave him no sort of promise, assurance, or pledge."

These statements will be made use of by those who will conceal the fact that Lord Randolph Churchill in his interviews with Parnell gave a very definite pledge indeed, and that Lord Salisbury endorsed it. It is, perhaps, not altogether fair to Mr. Justin McCarthy, for example, whose truthfulness has never been doubted, and who made his

statements where they could be met, to appear to imply that there can be any mistake about the matter. As Mr. Morley points out, the Cabinet were not consulted, and there could be no binding pledge without the Cabinet; but the effective pledge was the pledge given in Opposition, before Gladstone's Government was turned out. Parnell obtained for a time the three points— inquiry into the Maamtrasna case; no coercion; a Viceroy, according to Lord Randolph Churchill, "favourable to Home Rule," and according to the late Lord Salisbury, pledged to inquiry upon the practicability and expedient extent of what was then called Home Rule.

Another matter to which attention will be eagerly directed is that which is now described by the convenient term "Majuba." In his account of the South African transactions of 1879-80 Mr. Morley, more than in any other part of his book, has put forward his own opinion, and it is possible that the well-known quotation from Lord Randolph Churchill, showing the ultimate conversion of that statesman, so violent at the time against Mr. Morley's views, explains the tenderness with which he has been treated. But Mr. Morley allows himself on this subject to question the wisdom of Gladstone's policy more markedly than he does in reference to any other matter, and he evidently thinks that Gladstone should have reversed that annexation of the Transvaal against which he had protested in Midlothian. We shall find later that in the Gordon matter Mr. Morley, though in a less degree, is also inclined to question the action of his hero. It is to be noted with regard to the annexation of the Transvaal that Mr. Morley, after referring to Mr.

Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham in June, 1881, quotes a letter from Gladstone to Mr. Chamberlain of June 8th making reservations as to Mr. Chamberlain's words. The latter had said: "We were all agreed that the original annexation was a mistake.....and there arose the question could it then be undone?....it is easy to see now we were wrong.....I frankly admit we made a mistake." Gladstone writes: "I am not prepared, for myself, to concede that we made a mistake in not advising a revocation of the annexation when we came in." The trouble was that, as in many cases, the doctrine of confidence in "the man on the spot" led to what Mr. Morley calls following "blind guides" in a tortuous course. There is a long and detailed account of what occurred, which makes things more easy for Gladstone than does the somewhat curt and unsatisfactory explanation, often quoted as that of Lord Kimberley, that the sudden peace was caused by a threat by President Brand that the Orange State was going to join the Transvaal against us. Mr. Jeyes, in his life of Mr. Chamberlain, reviewed by us last week, says that Mr. Chamberlain "has more than once repudiated Lord Kimberley's account of Mr. Gladstone's motives." Mr. Morley writes, however, that any decision not to have come to terms

"would have broken up the government, for
on at least one division in the House on
Transvaal affairs Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamber-
lain, along with three other ministers not in the
cabinet had abstained from voting."

This was just before Majuba, but Colley had promised not to "bring on another engagement until Kruger's reply was received." The Boer answer had been decided before Majuba, and was sent in "by Kruger.....in ignorance of the event, the day after the ill-fated general's death." Sir Evelyn Wood, of his own motion, accepted, though for military reasons, an armistice. This, Mr. Morley says,

"put a stop to suggestions for further fighting, for it implied, and could in truth mean nothing else, that if Kruger's reply were promising, the next step would not be a fight, but the continuation of negotiation."

Mr. Morley quotes the statement of the Duke of Argyll, who was by no means friendly to the administration, as to stopping

"the negotiation for the sake of defeating a body of farmers who had succeeded under accidental circumstances and by great rashness on the part of our commanders in gaining a victory over us".

victory over us"; and he winds up by expressions of admiration for "the moral courage of the minister." He will not escape controversy, and his further statement, that it was allowed that Lord Derby avoided the word "suzerainty" and with his own hand, in the Convention of 1884, struck out the assertion of suzerainty, and admitted that no such claim could be put forward, will once more kindle the ashes of 1899.

In our second and concluding article, next week, we shall come to the Kilmainham Treaty, the origin of the Home Rule proposals, and our general view of the literary and remaining portions of Mr. Morley's work.

The Five Nations. By Rudyard Kipling.
(Methuen & Co.).

We hate poetry, said a great poet, that has a palpable design upon us. The most familiar part of this volume is open to such aversion; we have had Mr. Kipling's lessons concerning kinship, geography, war, and politics so dinned into our ears by his and other forcible means that they now seem stale, innovations which have become truisms, a belated second helping to a not always palatable dish. Yet it is as well to recognize that Mr. Kipling has done much for the idea of imperialism, perhaps more than any other living man. Of course Tennyson and others came before him, though the crowd would, a short while ago, admit no literary ancestors for their favourite, and a slight knowledge of the progress of English poetry was consequently enough to stamp a man unpatriotic, his country's enemy! Still the question

What do they know of England who only England
know?

was one that needed asking, and was effectively asked by Mr. Kipling—effectively, with a selection of telling points, but not always in the inspired way which alone is poetry. The fine 'Recessional,' which occupies the last page of this book, and two or three other patriotic poems of recent date stand out from the rest of it. For the sake of these poems we must forgive Mr. Kipling some sad doggerel which is unworthy of him, and grossly unworthy of the British people. It is true that 'The

Absent-minded Beggar, which drew, thanks to journalistic enterprise, about 2,000/- a line, is not reprinted here; but Mr. Kipling might have also left out other crude things, which do not deserve the permanency of book form, and will not be remembered, in that form or any other. 'The Lesson,' which opens

Let us admit it fairly, as a business people should, We have had no end of a lesson: it will do us no end of good,

is a specimen of "intellectual vulgarity" which is amazing. It seeks popularity by the lower journals; it is catchy; it is fitted for the music-halls, for exponents of cheap materialism and philistine admirers. It shows in its way the facility and cleverness of the born journalist, but Mr. Kipling can do so much better if he tries. He is generally a skilful reviver of old words and a forger of new ones in his own ready-minting, nimble brain, though he is not always successful in his verbal experiments. The higher gift that makes out of two or three words not a phrase, but a star, is generally beyond him. He can see vividly; he has dreamed dreams; he has trafficked with strange merchants, and his eyes are as keen as ever; he has had experience, but he still falls short in philosophy and taste. He admires the "pushful" virtues, fighters and explorers, men of their hands, great on vehement occasions, but the mellow humour and the reflection of the Old World are not for him. And so the large utterance has often become merely loud.

But the later poems are different, though the feeling sometimes sneaks, half ashamed, through slang. The true triumph is not conquering, but convincing, as Victor Hugo said, and we are glad to have in this volume the sight of a saner, older man, whose voice is not so shrill, and who is nothing like so certain about things. Mr. Kipling has passed the stage of glorious youth, when all experiments are good; he has tasted disillusion, as a curious poem, entitled 'The Second Voyage,' shows.

The memorial verses to Cecil Rhodes are a specimen of the taste which might be bettered. Mr. Kipling looks forward to the time when

Unimagined Empires draw
To council 'neath his [Rhodes's] skies.

Mr. Rhodes owned a good deal, but surely it is a mistake to talk of "his skies." The ample aether is too spacious to belong to any man, and poets, whether pagan or Christian, have surely been right in feeling or fabling that it represented something beyond and above human occupation.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.

To substitute Mr. Rhodes for the first word would, it seems to us, be ludicrous.

We have again the strain and style of the 'Barrack-Room Ballads' in 'Service Songs.' They offer many pictures of the war, excellent in realism for the most part, though we are brought up short more than once by a plain soldier who approximates to Macaulay's schoolboy in his ample endowment. Such a one talks of Alpha Centauri and the "igh, inexpressible skies." If the first adjective is correct, the second is undoubtedly Mr. Kipling's, not the soldier's. Coachmen, a man of the world

observed, do not often write poetry; cockney "service men," as Mr. Kipling now calls them, are not usually astronomers or art critics; they have more eye for foodstuffs than for colour. Mr. Kipling might give up his dialect for a time with advantage, for he has worked it too hard.

A pleasant change after these martial performances is a tribute to Sussex, steeped in old English sentiment and not in the least "up-to-date." It is a charming picture hit off with that eye for detail which is the surest sign of the artist. Here is a stanza:

We have no waters to delight
Our broad and brookless vales—
Only the dewpond on the height,
Unfed, that never fails,
Whereby no tattered herbage tells
Which way the season flies—
Only our close-bit thyme that smells
Like dawn in Paradise.

The poems of the sea with which the volume leads off are the best things in it—things which Mr. Kipling alone can do—full of colour, movement, and observation. Here his style is both elevated and novel, with a vocabulary which is audacious, yet carries conviction. More of this sort from Mr. Kipling will be eagerly awaited. It is in touching large human issues, in speaking the thoughts of a nation, that he is apt to be disappointing. He gives us the dash and splash of impressionism, but that is a poor compensation for the dignity which is composure. You do not shout when you speak of your experience *sub specie aeternitatis*. An ordered spirit of reflection presides over the 'Recessional,' and is seen in 'The White Man's Burden' and 'The Reformers.' This quality places these poems above the jingles which are near them, and it does not necessarily make them, and has not, we believe, made them, unpopular. The average man when in a serious mood is not so bad a judge of poetry as is supposed. 'The Islanders' conveyed a salutary lesson, which could hardly be palatable in England, perhaps, in any form, but it would have had a better reception and a wider influence if it had been more lucid and less exaggerated.

Mr. Kipling's verse is much more derivative than his prose. 'Et Dona Ferentes' might have been signed by Bret Harte; elsewhere we recognize traces of Mr. Swinburne's influence, and of Tennyson's. In the long swinging line Mr. Kipling maintains pre-eminence, but his shorter rhythms are often perversely jangled. Is this intentional? One doubts it when one notices how metrical principles are ignored or neglected everywhere; but perhaps our poet delights, like Browning and Wagner, in beating out what seem to be wrong harmonies, and forcing us to assent to their possibility, and even beauty. Long strings of adjectives and interjected matter are both effectively used, but they are overdone here sometimes. The introductory poem is faulty—neither lucid nor well phrased.

As a whole the volume is an advance on 'The Seven Seas'; it is not so vivid, and it contains things which touch the bottom level, one hopes, of Mr. Kipling's publications; but it holds also signs of better poetry, more mature and reasoned vision. No one would pretend that *Tyrtæus* "saw life steadily and saw it whole," but he was the man for his time. Mr. Kipling has

played a similar part; he has won his place in the foremost rank and stirred the people to see some plain and vital issues. Now it is for him to develop the praise of those finer and less clamant qualities without which a nation falls to the ground. He has a spiritual side—we know it from 'Kim'—he need not ride on the crest of popular opinion (there are plenty of seers and scribes who do that); let him give us more things which are, perhaps, not worth reciting, and win no frenzy of immediate applause or wild denunciation, but are worth pondering and remembering.

The Seaboard of Mendip. By Francis A. Knight. (Dent & Co.)

This is an attractive-looking book; it is well printed, of comely shape, and admirably illustrated. Much of the letterpress is thoroughly good, and descriptive of a somewhat neglected though interesting district of Somersetshire. It is a distinct addition to the topography of the county, evidently the result of much conscientious and appreciative study. Nevertheless, it is far from faultless. It is a great pity that Mr. Knight did not procure the assistance of some ecclesiologist of even moderate skill and learning; for then the parts relating to churches and ecclesiastical subjects in general might have been readily purged of their somewhat numerous errors. Mr. Knight claims in this volume to give an account of the history, archaeology, and natural history of the parishes of Weston-super-Mare, Kewstoke, Wick St. Lawrence, Puxton, Worle, Uphill, Brean, Bleadon, Hutton, and Locking, and of the islands of the Steep and Flat Holms.

The general archaeology and history of these parishes are sketched after an accurate fashion, and even a captious critic could find but little fault in any of these particulars. Natural history, especially of birds, has evidently a fascination for the writer. The description of the variety of avifauna that frequent the mud-flats of Weston-super-Mare in the autumn and winter will prove very attractive to the ornithologist. The most abundant of the multitude of waders are various kinds of sandpipers, especially dunlins; but to these must be added curlews, oystercatchers, whimbrels, redshanks, and other shore-loving species, among which may often be seen the tall grey figures of the Brockley herons. In winter the waters of the bay are sometimes "literally darkened" by great flocks of ducks, especially scaup ducks. In the numerous happy citations from old churchwardens' accounts Mr. Knight does not forget the "vermin." From 1698 to 1732 payments were made by the churchwardens of Kewstoke for seventy-three polecats and three martens. Martens figure at later dates in other parish accounts, but they have long ago disappeared, whilst polecats are very rarely seen in the Mendip country. Reference is made to entries in parish books relating to the virulent cattle plague that raged throughout England from 1745 to 1755. The writer apparently does not at all understand the purchase by the wardens of books about the "distempered cattell." The entry in the Kewstoke accounts of 1s. 6d. for a book about the cattle refers to

the interesting special form of prayer then put forth by authority. The purchase of three books in the previous year would be copies of the Act of Parliament dealing with the suppression of the distemper.

There is a curious misconception as to some of these parish-account entries which crop up frequently in these pages. Mr. Knight has become convinced that after the suppression of Worspring or Woodspring Priory the buildings were for some time used for a hospital therein established, to which he apparently attaches the modern meaning of the term, as he thinks it was for the accommodation of "maimed soldiers." Among supposed evidences of this he quotes from Puxton parish accounts a payment of 10s. 7d. "paid to the Hospital and maymed Soulivers at Twelft tide, 1665," and a reference a few years later craving allowance for not paying "the hospital rat the time that it was dew at Crismus." He takes these entries and others like them in connexion with entries in the Kewstoke books for five shillings as the "years allowance for Woodspring Hospital," which occur in 1722, 1725, and other years up to 1734, when it is imagined that the hospital was abandoned. The simple explanation is that the term *hospital* was equivalent in such cases to the parish poorhouse or workhouse, and came from the phraseology of the Act of 39 Elizabeth, by which it was established. This permissive legislation was termed an "Act for erecting Hospitals or Abiding and Working Houses for the Poor." In certain districts it became the habit for adjacent parishes to coalesce for the purpose of having a joint hospital or poorhouse, and in 1724 such a line of action was recognized by Act of Parliament, which was the germ of the future union workhouse. The "maimed soldiers" had no shadow of a connexion with local hospitals or homes. There were three Acts of Elizabeth passed towards the end of the reign "for the necessarie relief of soulivers and mariners" maimed in the service of the State. The funds for these pensions were provided by special parochial rates appointed by the justices in Quarter Sessions. It is odd to find the pretty little story of a dissolved priory re-established as a local hospital built up on such baseless foundations.

Of Worspring Priory, of which there are some interesting remains near the seashore, a most confused account is supplied. It was an interesting foundation of Austin Canons, who followed the rule of St. Victor. They were not friars, and certainly were not friars, and yet Mr. Knight calls them indifferently by all three names, evidently thinking that the terms are synonymous. It would have been useful to have an accurate sketch of the history of this house, of which much more might be gleaned, but this account is simply mischievous, for it is bound to mislead any one not acquainted with monastic foundations. Nor should Mr. Knight have attempted to deal with the remains of this priory unless he had some acquaintance with monastic plans.

There are some excellent photographic plates of several of the interesting churches of the district and of their notable details; but here again the letter-

press is often untrustworthy. Of the beautiful stone pulpits that form so marked a feature of this group of churches that of Wick St. Lawrence is the finest. But the surmise is offered that it was brought to that church from Woodspring Priory. Mr. Knight, apparently, did not reflect (for it is not a refectory pulpit) that there could be no possible use for a pulpit in a small conventional church. At Worle a hagioscope, or squint, is supposed to be for lepers to witness the elevation of the host, and the sedilia in the chancel for fugitives who had fled there for sanctuary. In another church the piscina in the chancel is explained to be "a holy-water drain." At Banwell a small brass effigy in a beautiful cope and other apparel is said to be "dressed as a monk." An entry from the old parish accounts of the same church, under the year 1516, mentions 1d. paid "for the making of the Paschall agen Easter." Mr. Knight is good enough to offer the following most extraordinary explanation:—

"'Paschall' in this case no doubt means either the recess in the wall or the chest in which the Easter Representation was arranged. 'Making' it was cleaning or repairing."

Apparently the writer has never even heard of the great Paschal candle or taper, that used to burn at Easter in every church and chapel throughout England.

The writer seems to appreciate the beauty of several of the fine Somersetshire towers that he describes; but, alas! he prefers to see their architectural features and beautiful stonework concealed by that "noxious weed" the deadly ivy. Of Hutton he says that

"the most remarkable tree in the parish is the magnificent ivy that adds so much to the beauty of the church tower, and whose stem is now thirty-nine inches in girth at a height of nearly a yard from the ground."

A mass of green ivy would look just as well covering a modern brick wall; it will grow in England anywhere and against anything; but a fifteenth-century Somersetshire tower does not require a mass of clinging greenery to give it beauty. Every year much of our ancient architecture is irreversibly destroyed by this destructive parasite. Hutton tower will be soon destroyed if this ivy is suffered to go on piercing its vitals.

Uphill Castle, in the parish of that name, is a modern erection by a Mr. Kuyton, who claims to belong to the old Derbyshire family of the Knivetons, who took their surname from the village of that name near Ashbourne. Mr. Knight informs us that in the Derbyshire church of Mugginton is "a brass in memory of a Kniveton who fought at Agincourt," and that the suit of armour worn by this very man in the battle now belongs to the Somersetshire family and was recently exhibited at an art loan exhibition at Weston-super-Mare. Here is a strange muddle. The brass of Nicholas Kniveton at Mugginton represents him as wearing the Tudor badge of a portcullis and clad in armour *circa* 1475; but Agincourt was fought in 1415. A suit of armour that could be identified as worn at the battle of Agincourt would be priceless, and certainly ought to be deposited at the Tower.

It is no pleasure to continue to point out blemishes of this sort, but they

spoil a good book. There are many matters of genuine interest with regard to extinct customs told in these pages, such as the ancient method of drawing by lot for common rights over the Dolmoors in Puxton parish by the aid of a bag of marked apples, which was duly carried out in the church, at the sound of the bell, on the Saturday before Midsummer Day up to 1811. Until the year 1812 two great "thatch-hooks" hung in the north aisle of the church of Banwell. They resemble huge boat-hooks, and were used for dragging thatch from the roofs of burning buildings to prevent the fire from spreading. The heavy oak poles attached to these hooks are 20 ft. long, and bear the date 1610. They were moved to the church tower in 1812, and in 1887 placed in a shed behind the fire-brigade station, where it is to be hoped they will be preserved. They would probably have been safer and quite inoffensive in the church tower. Similar great fire-hooks still remain in two Northamptonshire churches, as well as a single example separated from its pole.

The Turk and his Lost Provinces—Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia. By William E. Curtis. (Revell Company.)

As we are frankly told in the preface, we have in our hands here a collection of a journalist's letters to his newspaper—in this case the Chicago *Record-Herald*. So, if we have all the rapid journalist's inaccuracies of every kind and degree, we have also his generous self-contradictions; and if the Osmanlis are still "the Turk," a great deal of good is said not only of the Turks themselves personally, but even of their "Sultan, Abdul the Damned." Indeed, the book may be recommended as, in its way, a very interesting store of generally good-natured gossip.

Thus, we are told, that,

"as a rule, Turks of the upper classes are very good-looking. Their features are fine, their heads are intellectual, and their expressions are amiable.....The kindness of the Mohammedan to animals is proverbial.....and it is the universal testimony that Mussulmans are more loyal to their religion, and more faithful to its teachings, than the members of any other Church."

As for the Sultan, we read that a Constantinople physician, who has had abundant opportunities for studying his case, declared him to be a victim of neurasthenia, a nervous disease which is a form of insanity, and that his psychological condition presents a most interesting problem, his symptoms being highly complex, and varying materially from time to time. But with all this he is very intelligent; his disposition is said to be amiable, and he is fond of music. Though a bad Sultan, he is a good Moslem, and his fanaticism is said to be equal to that of any Central Asian dervish, and, in view of the possibility of a Holy War—that last card he has always in reserve as Khalif of the whole Moslem world—this fact may be of the utmost political importance.

To add a little specimen of our author's personal gossip:—

"Not being able to sleep, the Sultan does not retire before midnight, and is always up by 4.30 or 5 o'clock in the morning, when he puts

on a long silken robe, takes a cup of coffee, smokes a few cigarettes, and reads his correspondence. About seven o'clock he takes a bath, and then a breakfast of eggs and rolls, and more coffee. At one o'clock his luncheon is served, which is seldom more than a crust of bread and a glass of milk—perhaps a small omelet. Although he takes his breakfast and luncheon alone, his dinners are always served with great state. His younger sons, several of his secretaries, and usually two or three of his ministers dine with him. The dinner is served at eight o'clock in French style, with liveried attendants, and an orchestra in the balcony of the state dining-room, which is a gorgeous apartment. The master of the feast, however, seldom touches meat, and usually partakes at dinner of but one or two vegetables. Sometimes he dines in his harem, where his sisters and wives and daughters receive him with great ceremony. The Sultan's own dress is as simple as his diet. He usually wears an undecorated military uniform and a campaign cloak such as is worn by the ordinary officers of the army. The Sultanas, however, of the Imperial Harem order their gowns and hats in Paris, and have French maids."

The number of ladies and women-slaves of every degree in his harem is very large, but is kept up more as an affair of state than of luxury. "He is supposed to be very fastidious, particularly now that he has passed the age of sixty years." But apart from his harem, his family—brothers and sisters, sons and daughters—is very large, and the head of their family has the reputation of being very liberal to them all. But by the law of succession the Sultanate is inherited by the eldest male descendant of Othman, the founder of the dynasty in 1299, and the Sultan's five brothers, therefore, come before his five sons. All the latter have been educated by French and German tutors; and of his two favourite sons, one is studying military tactics, being destined to be commander-in-chief of the army, and another, the chief favourite of all, has great musical talent. But more than by any of his sons, daughters, or wives, the Sultan is said to be influenced by the eldest of his several sisters, Djémile Sultana, six years older than he, a widow since 1858, and a woman of strong character, who takes an active interest in public affairs.

So much by way of specimen of our author's gossip about "the Turk." Similar gossip is presented about his lost provinces—Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, and Greece—and their rulers. It will suffice if we give some illustrations from his chapters on Servia. After recent events the opening sentence of his first chapter on Servia reads almost like a prophecy. "That interesting country," he says, "is always furnishing a sensation for Europe, and the feud between two of its peasant families has been the cause of most of the trouble." Here, condensed, is Mr. Curtis's account of the beginning of this family feud, and hence of the country's tragic story of the last hundred years:—

"At the beginning of last century Servia was a Turkish province, and was governed by a just and humane Pasha named Hadji Mustapha. He was not only popular, but was beloved by his Christian subjects, and the land was peaceful and prosperous. The Janizaries, however, did not approve of his liberal policy, or his efforts to protect the inhabitants against their extortions and cruelties, so they shut him up in the citadel and put him to death. Fearing an up-

rising of the people, they decided to murder every man who could possibly be looked upon as a leader. Thousands were massacred; but among those who escaped to the mountains was a swineherd named George Petrovitch, better known to history by his nickname, Kara(Black) George. He is the greatest hero of modern Servian history, and to him his country owes its liberation from Turkish rule. He was a very able man, but absolutely illiterate, being unable to read or write, or even to sign his name. But he had natural intelligence and sagacity. His integrity was never questioned, and his sense of justice was Spartan. He allowed his own brother to suffer the death penalty for defying the authority of the Government. He continued to wear the ordinary peasant's garb, and lived with the same frugality as when he was tending his pigs in the mountains, often cooking his own meals in the palace kitchen. But after driving out the Turks he devoted himself to instituting a free public school system in every province with a University at Belgrade, establishing Courts of Justice, reducing taxation, and organizing the different branches of the Government with the skill of an experienced statesman. But the people were not able to advance at his rapid pace, and he was forced to abdicate. His rival, the founder of the other faction, was also a peasant, the son of a house servant who adopted the name of his master, Obren, and became known as Milos Obren. And the history of Servia has since been little more than a recital of the rivalries between the Obrenovitch and the Karageorgevitch families."

By the recent massacre the Obrenovitch family has been exterminated. But reflection on the above facts may, perhaps, make it in some degree intelligible how such a deed of horror has been apparently at once condoned by the vast majority of the Servians.

NEW NOVELS.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come. By John Fox, Jun. (Constable & Co.)

The publishers inform us that Mr. Fox "has pictured sympathetically boy life among the Kentucky mountaineers; life at a blue-grass college in the simple days before the war; class feeling between the mountaineer and the 'furnier' which persists to the present day; the way in which Kentucky was rent asunder by the Civil War; and the romantic glory of Morgan's men. The whole book is bound together by a beautiful love story."

A fairly accurate description on the whole. The book deserves a good measure of popularity. It is vivid, straightforward, unpretentious, and even interesting. One is never surprised by the courage of the American novelist who makes the war his theme. One is only surprised that an American writer of adventurous fiction should ever display sufficient originality to choose any other theme, since the subject is richly romantic. We get things here first from the point of view of an orphaned lad born among the wilder mountain townships of Kentucky, and secondly from the standpoint of the well-to-do residents of "God's Country," as Kentuckians, even to-day, love to call their lush and beautiful blue-grass territory. But it is not only the four years of fratricidal struggle that the author is concerned with; his book carries his hero from childhood on to mature and prospering manhood. The "beautiful love story" of the publishers' advance puff is not unduly sugary; it is conventional, but not mawkish, and served up with a wholesome proportion

of strenuous incident and movement in the open air. Also, the interests of North and South, the aims and aspirations of both sides, are handled with sensible impartiality. The hero is Southern in sentiment and Northern by conviction. So he dons a Northern uniform, and sets his teeth with grim fortitude when duty brings him face to face with beloved friends as an enemy.

The Viscountess Normanhurst. By Edward H. Cooper. (Grant Richards.)

THIS is not a child's book, although much of it is taken up with the story of a child. Mr. Cooper's previous success in this *genre* is an earnest of the careful and delicate handling of child life in his new work. But the heroine is clearly not the child, but the wicked viscountess her mother, and, unlike Becky Sharp, she never once becomes attractive, in spite of the fascination of manner which the reader is not merely told of, but made to feel. The story is interesting from cover to cover, and in parts humorous, although some of the witticisms are a little far-fetched. The only fault we have to find is that the child Margery, who is represented as very clever and observant, is at the age of fifteen made to appear in some respects a baby and singularly dense. Except for this the book is thoroughly natural, although we think that the American "bounder" is a little overdrawn. But the book is enjoyable and perfectly wholesome, a combination which is rare.

Unto the Third Generation. By M. P. Shiel. (Chatto & Windus.)

THERE is always a public for novels steeped in an atmosphere of mystery, intrigue, and murder. The character of the ruthless, cold-blooded scoundrel, who considers life as a problem in mathematics, is perennially attractive, especially when he is a peer; so we suppose that this book will have many readers. Yet it is little more than a glorified penny dreadful with verve to redeem its bad style. Mr. Shiel has, too, a certain ingenuity in framing his plot. It is centred round the schemes and iniquities of a county family named Hagen. The aims of its leader are these:—

"From his youth he saw the greatest empire and the greatest race in the world doomed to become a fourth-rate power before the fifties of the twentieth century, owing to one thing only—the enslaving and benumbing incubus of a small landed aristocracy; and he determined upon the extermination of the whole male part of that aristocracy by drug and dirk, by microbe and cryptic prick, intending that the House of Lords should consist solely of men sprung from his own loins."

With such an object in view, it is no wonder that we meet poisoning, sun-pistols, plague-germs, and open outrage on every second page. The whole turns on the endeavour of the Hagens to get possession of a secret treasure hidden a century ago by an eccentric old "nabob." This leads to adventures of infinite variety which will please those who care for such things. The writer has an intense belief in Destiny with a capital; and in a grandiloquent passage at the end of the book assures us that in the long run the nature of things is moral; and hence the strong

non-moral scoundrel of the type of Napoleon or Alexander Hagen is apt to fail. This is the gist of a story which has at least the merit of being unusual. We find no character-drawing worthy of the name.

Handicapped among the Free. By Emma Rayner. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

ONE gathers that this book was printed in America, where it obviously was written. It purports to be a study of modern negro life in the Southern States, and is written in a vein of almost rabid partisanship. Its sentiment is the sentiment of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'; it is to the full as melodramatic as that famous work, but lacks its real drama and its justification. Scores, perhaps hundreds, of such stories were written in America and in countries where the negro was unknown at about the time of the emancipation of slaves. Such work must, perhaps, be a feature of great movements; and if it be inevitable, one need hardly waste regret upon the manifest unfairness, illogicality, and intolerance which distinguish it. But where no great movement is concerned we cannot see the use of it, and, upon the other hand, it may easily stir up racial bitterness. For example, the following passage from the preface would have an exceedingly irritating effect upon any white reader in the Southern States: "When the negro was freed, the North for a time took upon itself the task of looking after his welfare. Years have gone by. The strong feeling between North and South has died out"—the author seems almost to regret this—"and an easy tolerance characterizes the Northern attitude. Except in the matter of missionary effort, the negro of to-day is left entirely in the hands of the South." The author should, in fairness, have added, "when he chooses to live there." The author goes on to complain that "a negro is never judged as a man, but always as a negro." Precisely; and a white is judged as a white. And that is as it should be, since a white is a white and a negro is a negro, and a man should be judged for what he is, not for what a few sentimentalists may choose to call him. The story unfolded in this book is one long string of outrages upon coloured people. It is not a picture of life in the Southern States or anywhere else. Life is not like that. There are brutal white men in the Southern States, just as there are within sight of Exeter Hall, and there are brutal coloured folk also. And, fortunately, there are kindly folk, black and white, all the world over. But this story is not only at fault in the matter of its one-sidedness. Most of its incidents, even considered separately, are grossly exaggerated. If the book were only to reach the hands of people who have travelled in the Southern States, and tasted generous hospitality there, it would not matter. As it is, we hope that it will not reach many among the over-credulous majority.

The Island of Sorrow. By George Gilbert. (Long.)

AMONG the Irish peasantry Robert Emmet's name is still remembered almost with adoration, but the present instance is, perhaps, the first in which he has done service as the

hero of a novel. As an Englishman, Mr. Gilbert brings to his task a larger measure of impartiality than would be possible to most of Emmet's fellow-countrymen, but this advantage is woefully discounted by his inability to grasp the finer shades of the Irish brogue. He appears to have read up his subject conscientiously, but it cannot be said that he possesses the gift of breathing life into dry bones. Historical celebrities are introduced without stint—Charles Fox, Sir Boyle Roche, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and many more—but all are stiff and colourless, and excite no emotion of a pleasurable sort. The author is culpably careless in his choice of words and construction of sentences.

The Pikemen. By Dr. S. R. Keightley. (Hutchinson & Co.)

WE have here another tale dealing with this troubled period of Irish history, which, despite its gruesomeness, is plainly growing into favour with novel-writers. The scene is laid among the Presbyterian United men of County Down, and a spirited sketch is drawn of their abortive rising in '98, and of the events immediately preceding it. The story is in most respects well above the average, and at least one character, that of a spy, is excellently imagined. Dr. Keightley has chosen to make his peasants discourse in broad Scotch almost wholly untempered by Hibernisms, and differing considerably from the mixed dialect which now obtains in the north of Ireland. The effect is not altogether convincing, but it is, no doubt, reasonable to assume that the speech of the Scotch colonists must have approximated more closely to its original form then than at the present day. Beyond a natural sympathy with the weaker side, the author seems to have little or no political bias.

CHARTERS AND OTHER RECORDS.

Dover Charters. By S. P. H. Statham. (Dent.)—Mr. Statham, who has already made his mark as a writer on local history by his work on 'The Castle, Town, and Port of Dover,' pursues in this volume the researches to which his residence, as chaplain to the forces, in the ancient borough has led him. We are loth to discourage scholarly work in any sphere, but the documents here published appear to us scarcely worthy of the time and labour devoted to them by so capable an editor as Mr. Statham; for in English municipal history the field of work is large, and the labourers are sadly few. The 'Dover Charters and other Documents in the Possession of the Corporation of Dover'—to give the full title of the book—are not charters of municipal liberties, but are, the author admits, for the most part "of purely local interest": deeds, in fact, such as those for which a brief abstract in English is usually deemed sufficient. Here they are not only printed *in extenso*, but have also full translations facing them. Attention may be called, however, to a few records of proceedings in local courts. Among these is a double folio, of the year 1358, which Mr. Statham claims as "the earliest record of the ancient court of Shepway," and as affording full information as to its constitution, jurisdiction, and methods of procedure. There is also a "Brodhulle" document of 1392, of which an excellent photograph, showing the seals of the Cinque Ports appendant, forms the frontispiece to the volume.

The earliest document connected with the Mayor's Court is of 1342, and relates to a private transaction. Mr. Statham has something to say in his preface on the origin of the mayoralty, but, so far as these documents go, the first appearance of a mayor is in 1257. He is entered, at that date, as a witness immediately after the "prepositus" of the town, while in a deed of 1296 he is similarly entered next after the "ballivus" (who thenceforth appears in the place of the "prepositus"). But four years later the mayor is found witness just in front of the "ballivus"; and this is his position after that date. This evidence certainly suggests that the mayor's position was at first inferior to that of the bailiff, which is contrary, we gather, to Mr. Statham's view. At the end of the documents in the possession of the Corporation of Dover, the author has added some local deeds from the British Museum and the Public Record Office. The first of these, of the reign of John, contains some of those curious names which strike the reader of this volume. "Josep," son of "Wlf," is "prepositus," and among the witnesses are "Josep," son of Lambert, "Apsalon," son of Golstan, and the son of "Mathew Virgil." From the Patent Rolls of the same reign we have here, as Dover men, "Salem the son of Salek," a shipowner; "Absalom of Dover," and "Salekin of Dover." On the same page, the last of the volume, occurs the only doubtful rendering we have noted, namely, "the bridge of Petra," which is indexed as "the Petra Bridge." Surely this was a *pont de pierre*, a stone bridge simply. At the end of his preface Mr. Statham prints a useful list of the town's records, which appear to be now for the most part among the British Museum MSS. A most elaborate index is a welcome feature of his book, which is very well got up.

Calendar of Letter-Books of the City of London: Letter-Book E. By Reginald R. Sharpe. (Privately printed.)—The contents of this volume, as Dr. Sharpe explains, cover the period 1313-37, and illustrate the part played by the City in the struggles of the time. To the citizens' mind, the editor thinks, the most important episode in the period was the holding of an *Iter* at the Tower by the king's justices in the first half of 1321, although there is not much about it in this 'Letter-Book.' A curious entry, however, records the raising of the large sum of 1,000*l.*, by an assessment of rents and movables, for the compensation of those who had been compelled to attend the *Iter*, including the juries. The king also, we here find, ordered the justices to pay the jurors their reasonable expenses, as they

"had attended each day before them at their command, and had been prevented from attending to their own business and merchandise as theretofore, and thereby had incurred no little expense and loss day by day."

The whole attitude of Edward II. towards the citizens appears to have been contemptible: when he was feeling safe he endeavoured to encroach upon their liberties; and when his throne was in danger he had to appeal to them for protection. The citizens, on the other hand, were always ready to supply men when required for war, and appear to have steered their course with skill between the appeals of the king and of his political opponents. It is doubtful, however, if the 'Letter-Book' adds much to our knowledge of the political history of the City; the editor has frequently in his introduction made use of the 'Chronicles of Edward I. and Edward II.' in the "Rolls Series"; and although we have here an abstract of the letters patent depositing Chigwell, the popular Mayor in 1323, we had them already in the 'Calendar of Patent Rolls.' Of more interest are such entries as those which mention the pillory on Cornhill, the curfew at St. Martin le Grand, or a tourna-

ment in Cheap. Important for the cloth trade is a writ of 1315 defining

"the office of Almager of canvas, linen cloth, napery of England and elsewhere, wadmell, Heydock, Mendeps, Kerseye, says of Louth, Worsted, Norwich, Ireland, and Caoston, and all other says and scarlets, and all kinds of cloth of Lincoln, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, Stamford, Beverley, St. Osith, Devon, and Cornwall."

We note also that a woman was arrested by the "Serjeant of the Ward of Cheap, and set in the Tower, for being found wandering after curfew rung at St. Martin le Grand with a certain fardel of cloth." Also, at the height of the crisis in 1321, we find "a very great Commonality" decreeing that the keys of the City gates should be entrusted to certain persons, who were

"to close the main gates at sunset and keep them closed until sunrise, while the wickets were to be left open until curfew rung at St. Martin le Grand and then closed, not to be reopened until the first bell rung at St. Thomas de Acon."

Each of the gates was to be guarded by twelve armed men. An excellent index, admirably printed, is a valuable feature of the volume.

Facsimiles of Royal and other Charters in the British Museum. Vol. I. Edited by G. F. Warner and H. J. Ellis. (Printed for the Trustees.)—The growing attention that is now being given to palaeography and diplomatics will ensure a welcome from scholars for this handsome volume, which comprises facsimiles of selected charters from the Conquest to the end of Richard I.'s reign. It is explained by the editors that all the charters prior to the Conquest preserved in the Museum have already been published in facsimile, but that the large number of such documents from 1066 onwards has compelled the adoption of some principle of selection. That principle has been found mainly in the intrinsic interest of the document for general or local history, genealogy, legal and ecclesiastical antiquities, formulas, social life, and the various other subjects on which such charters throw light. At the same time the fifty plates containing, in roughly chronological order, admirable facsimiles of the seventy-seven charters dealt with will undoubtedly prove of great service to students of palaeography. They may, however, be somewhat disheartened by the singular variety of "hands" occurring at about the same time, and a far larger collection of facsimiles is still needed for classification and for definite conclusions. One could wish that Dr. Warner, who is specially qualified for the task, had seen his way to add some palaeographical notes. We are told, for instance, that "there is no question of the genuineness" of the charters, including No. 28 (plate xviii.), which is here assigned to 1151-2, though the handwriting is suggestive of a date not earlier than John's reign. As the charter is one of Archbishop Theobald's, he may well have employed a scribe of foreign extraction or training; but a note to that effect would have been welcome. The actual notes, which are appended, as they should be, to the charters to which they respectively refer, are mainly, we learn, the work of Mr. Ellis, though the editors "are jointly responsible for the results and the form in which they appear." It is clear that, as we read, "whatever their defects, these notes have involved considerable labour and research," and the care with which references are added for all the statements they contain deserves special commendation. The dating of even a single charter is often a work of much labour, but the labour is well spent. In the preface the curious variety of matters with which the charters are concerned receives brief illustration, and a copious "Index Rerum" is a valuable feature of the volume. The index of names and places also shows great care in identification, a matter of the utmost conse-

quence. There are several small points in the notes on which criticism might be offered, as the authors are well aware must always be the case; but they do not affect the value of the work, and we do not propose to discuss them. In the notes, however, to the charter granted by Earl William de Warenne (No. 25), which is skilfully dated "Circ. 1145-1146," it would not be gathered from the vague expression "the church here referred to" that the dedication at which the charter was granted was that of the great Priory Church of Lewes itself.

Calendar of Patent Rolls: Henry IV. Vol. I. (Stationery Office.)—This volume covers the years 1399-1401, and takes us, as usual, behind the scenes of English history at the time. It is chiefly through the rich rewards showered on the king's friends and the forfeiture and spoliation of his foes that we learn from the entries on the Patent Rolls how things were going. Percy and Nevill, especially Percy, are overwhelmed with favours, while the goods of the Earls of Huntingdon and Kent (as they are now termed) and of their fellows are distributed among the king's supporters. We thus obtain incidentally some very curious information, such as the grant to the Earl of Northumberland of the Isle of Man

"by the service of carrying at the left shoulder of the king or his heirs on the day of coronation the sword called 'Lancastreswerd,' with which the king was girded when he put into the parts of Holdernes."

The details of the goods forfeited by those who had joined in the rising against the king are full of interest for the antiquary, even the possessions of Richard Maudelin, the priest who personated the late king, adding to the spoils. The Welsh rising also receives illustration from these pages through the forfeiture of Owen "de Glendourdy" and his associates. One of the points that emerge from a study of these rolls is the large proportion of foreigners among the esquires and serjeants with whom the king surrounded himself. His use of artillery is illustrated by an important commission (May 8th, 1401) to William Wodeward, "foundour," and Gerard Sprunk to take brass and copper and charcoal and "salpetir" for the making and working of certain guns, and engage workers and makers of guns and other labourers in the city and suburbs of London and elsewhere, with power to arrest and imprison the disobedient. These guns appear to have been intended for use against the Welsh. There are, as usual, a number of entries useful for the history of religious houses, and especially of alien priories, while Croylan Abbey again obtains in 1399 a confirmation of two of its spurious charters (dated 716 and 948), which the king's predecessor had confirmed only six years before. The numerous entries of inspection and confirmation of charters suggest anxiety to obtain from the new dynasty assurance of grants made before its accession; but they are at all times a not infrequent and valuable feature of the Patent Rolls, recording, among others, municipal charters of considerable interest and importance. Of the curiosities in this volume we can only mention a grant of sixpence a day for life to a London "toth-drawer," that he may do what pertains to his art to any poor lieges of the king who may need it without receiving anything from them. The index is a prominent feature in all these calendars, and involves much labour; its value, we still think, would be greatly increased if the "Index Rerum" could be printed separately, as in the "Catalogue of Ancient Deeds," for otherwise one has to read through the volume to discover what it contains. Some of the names of ports appear to have baffled the compiler; but even at this late date they often present difficulty.

"Benesteda," however, should have presented none, and it ought not to be necessary nowadays to remind the Public Record Office that the honour of "Hagenet" is that of Haughley. The names of "Cifrewast" and "Sifrewast" should always have cross-references, and we do not like the form "lord of Talbot" at a period when titles require very careful rendering.

The Records of Lincoln's Inn: Black Books. Vol. IV. (Privately issued.)—This volume, which is one of the series compiled for the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and of which the preface is written by one of the benchers, Mr. J. D. Walker, is primarily composed of a continuation of the Society's records from 1776 to 1845, but includes some separate contributions on special subjects. The most important of these is Mr. Paley Baldwin's paper on "The Site of Lincoln's Inn," to the value of which Mr. Walker rightly draws attention. The problem which "has always puzzled the writers on London topography" is how to account for the fact that the Society paid rent for the Inn to the Bishop of Chichester while using the arms of the Lacy's, Earls of Lincoln, from whom the Inn derives its name. Mr. Baldwin first proves from records that the Earl of Lincoln's house was not on the site of the present Inn, "but stood at the north-east corner of Shoe Lane." He then traces the history of the Inn itself from the grant of the site in "Newestrete" by Henry III. to the Bishop of Chichester, a facsimile of the charter (November 16th, 1228) in the Society's possession forming the frontispiece to this volume. His suggestion is that, to put it briefly, the Society brought with it to the Bishop of Chichester's palace the name of Lincoln's Inn, which it had derived from an Earl of Lincoln having originally induced a company of "apprentices" to settle near him in Thavy's Inn, the first home of the Society. The suggestion is at least plausible and ingenious. The section devoted to "maps and plans" enables the reader to follow the growth of the Inn, a larger ground plan in colours (on Mr. St. John Hope's system) showing, further, the date of its several portions. An excellent catalogue of the portraits, nearly five hundred in number, belonging to the Society, is a very commendable feature; and the description of the chief pieces of plate in its possession is not only admirably done, but also beautifully illustrated. The last monograph in the volume deals with the heraldry of the Inn, and fills nearly a hundred and twenty pages. As we have heard of late so much on the "legal" aspect of heraldry, it is interesting to note that the arms of Chief Justice Sir Vicary Gibbs, which were set up by order of the Bench in 1812, appear in the hall, the old hall, and the chapel in the undifferentiated form of Argent, three battle-axes sable. We have no doubt that if the Heralds' College possessed the powers it has not, but would like to have, glaziers would drive a busy trade in the stately Inns of Court. Mr. Walker's preface deals with some points of interest in the records here printed, but many of them will appeal to members of the Inn rather than to a wider circle. A peculiar feature of the Inn's constitution is found in the control exercised by its Bar, as distinct from its Bench, over the "exercises" which formed the necessary preliminary to a call. We learn that this control was condemned as "unique and unparalleled" in 1834, but cannot discover whether it lasted till the "exercises" at the Bar table were abolished in 1856. As an illustration of social history it is worth noting that the Bar mess in 1807 had determined that "no person in trade," and "no person who has written for hire in the newspapers," should be admitted to do exercises, and that the Bench adopted this rule in 1809, though it rescinded

it a year later. Meanwhile the "exercises" necessary for call had dwindled to a mere form. Another note of social change is found in the alteration of the dinner hour, which was 4 P.M. in 1777, to 5 o'clock in 1829. The life of older days is recalled more forcibly by the fact that the chains were not removed from the books in the library till 1777. Some notable names are found in this volume: Disraeli, Gladstone, and Charles Kingsley all remove their names from the books, and the first known Jewish barrister is entered as admitted in 1833. The "horrible and detestable assassination" of Spencer Perceval in 1812 moved the Society deeply, and Mr. Walker somewhat sarcastically observes that

"the Bench resolved to put up a tablet with an inscription in the chapel to the memory of their deceased friend, and carried out their resolution eleven years after it had been passed."

But surely "eleven" ought to be "six," and the Bench showed their sympathy at once in a more practical form, by admitting two of his sons as fellows free, and assigning to them two sets of chambers which their father had occupied. The younger of these was only eleven years old at the time, though he appears in Mr. Walker's preface (doubtless by a misprint) as "eighteen." The payments for food and drink made by the Society contain some curious items. Lampreys from Worcester were bought as a delicacy only a century ago; and a bancher with the appropriate name of Anguish died in 1785 from "eating a quantity of cold oysters for supper whilst he had the gout in his stomach." The Inn was giving fifty-four shillings a dozen for its claret in 1779, and ninety shillings for champagne in 1793; but port was the traditional drink, and this was bought by the pipe. The indexes of subjects and of persons and places are, as before, excellent.

SERMONS AND LECTURES.

National Duties, and other Sermons, by the late James Martineau (Longmans), will be read with pleasure by many beyond his own communion. They exhibit the qualities that are to be found in his other writings. There is not a single sermon of which it can be said that it was merely written because part of the author's occupation was the business of preaching. In all there are flashes of that insight, whether into human nature or the mysteries of being, which made Martineau a philosophical reputation far beyond the limits of his sect. In all there is a certain hardness and severity of temper, far removed from the emotional sentimentality of too many preachers. In all the matter is clothed in the robes of that polished and poetic diction which gave the writer a name as a master of the more gorgeous kinds of English rhetoric. These things have the defects of their qualities. To us the rhetoric is too persistent; the full-dress manner becomes wearisome. The polished antithesis and balanced statement make it at times not easier, but harder to arrive at the thought beneath. Now and then, too, as in the sermon on 'The Life without Sabbath,' there is a tendency to substitute for thought an elaborate tissue of verbal imagery. In the same way Martineau's dislike of sentimentality leads him at times to write with unsympathetic austerity of views which he does not share. Nor do we ever find anything of the nature of moving appeal to the individual hearer. The atmosphere in which Martineau breathes is highly rarefied, and is not always possible for ordinary men and women. Apart from this the merits of the book are conspicuous. The sermons on 'National Duties' serve as an interesting illustration of the fact that Unitarianism arose as a protest against authority in Protestant sects, and that its antagonisms are

historically in the Puritan rather than the Catholic ideal. At the same time we think that Martineau, in his remarks on the Protestant theory of the State, though justified in the main, is not quite fair to that side of the Reformation which had its expression in the doctrine of "the divine right of kings." This much misunderstood theory was distinctly Protestant, in the sense of being anti-Papal, and was a most remarkable, however imperfect, protest against the notion, attributed by Martineau to Protestantism, that the State is essentially unholy. The form was doubtless defective, but this was the meaning of most of the writers on divine right until the close of the seventeenth century. The reader who knows little of the author will be astonished at the clinging to tradition expressed in the deeply interesting sermon on 'Historical Elements of Christian Faith.' The tragedy of "Liberalism" in all religions is here set forth—i.e., the conflict between the sense that existing theology is defective, and the knowledge that there is no rest for the soul of the inquirer outside the ancestral household of faith. The vehement repudiation of rationalism will be a surprise to some who are accustomed to regard Unitarians as nothing less than opponents of all that savours of mystery in religion. Altogether the book is a dignified memorial of the author. If it will not add to his fame, it will assuredly sustain it.

Sincerity and Subscription. By H. Hensley Henson. (Macmillan & Co.)—The controversy evoked by the Dean of Ripon's now famous address of last autumn is having its fruit. It is bringing into public prominence the existence of a body of highly educated and some of them learned clerics who refuse to admit the claim of authority to bar the investigation of a question of historical fact. Canon Henson's sermons are a manly and outspoken plea for tolerance on a matter which, however easy of belief to many Churchmen, is one of serious misgiving to many scientifically trained laymen, who very often are in all other respects favourably inclined towards Christianity. It would be an evil day for the Church of England if the episcopate were to bow to the theory, coming often loudest from the panie-stricken orthodox layman, for drumming out all clergymen who desire to extend to the Virgin birth the liberal interpretation of traditional formulæ employed by all parties in regard to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Athanasian Creed. All who desire a rigid attitude to be maintained should at least peruse these sermons, especially their weighty preface and appendix.

The Cardinal Virtues, by W. C. E. Newbold (Brown, Langham & Co.), is the work of a rhetorician rather than an orator, a practical rather than intellectual mind. A representative of the school which is rigidly conservative in dogma—it is even hinted that the story of Balaam's ass is probable fact—he possesses considerable skill in applying it to the needs of the hour, and does not unduly press beliefs which have no relation to present-day thought. The merit of the book is actuality. Its defect is a certain incapacity for sounding the depths. Many of these sermons show considerable insight into human nature, and are well calculated to arouse the attention of the hurrying business world, and even to excite the interest of the fashionable fribble. But the texture of the thought is fundamentally commonplace, and from cover to cover we find little that is likely, we do not say to convince, but even to arrest the educated man, who finds it increasingly difficult to reconcile current orthodoxy with his intellectual habits, and at the same time increasingly repugnant to abandon the name of Christian. Of course, this is not to condemn the Canon. His sermons are doubtless admirable for the classes whom he thinks himself

most likely to influence. They probably constitute the bulk of his audience. The knowledge displayed of ordinary human motive and ideals is much more real and practical than is the case even with greater preachers in other communions. And this is, we think, a note of the prevailing school of Anglicanism—it is really due to Newman, "who told his hearers what they knew about themselves, or what they did not know; who read to them their wants or feelings, and comforted them by the reading." This is good. But this is all, and we cannot help feeling a little regret that in the metropolitan church of what used to be the most erudite communion of Christendom the opportunity of influencing thought seems to be lost. It is neither possible nor desirable that this should be attempted by the ordinary cleric, whether in town or country. But we can see little justification of the cathedral system, except on the ground that the canons residentiary shall be leaders of thought. Why is it that in half the cathedrals of England this opportunity is missed twice every Sunday? We do not, of course, mean that Canon Newbold is no better than the average cathedral orator, but it seems to us that his preaching is of the same order.

The English Saints: Bampton Lectures, 1903. By W. H. Hutton. (Wells Gardner & Co.)—The full title, 'The Influence of Christianity upon National Character illustrated by the Lives and Legends of the English Saints,' explains the contents of this book. The writer traces the work of many of the conspicuous saints in English history, and shows how they became the heroes, and as such the ideals, of the people. The lectures are interesting, and the idea which dominates them is important. It would be difficult to define a saint, since the standard of saintship changes from age to age, and Mr. Hutton does not attempt the task. He speaks of monks seeking in self-devotion, not in despotism or self-indulgence, the law of social life, but he does not in these words define the saint. And what of many of the monks and social life? Peter Morrone was a saint in the estimation of many of the people around Abruzzi, and was a saint because he was a hermit, and became Pope—with tragic results, because he was a recluse with fantastic visions. In his first lecture Mr. Hutton says that the "saint is the normal Christian," and makes this addition, which is something like a definition, "The saint is the man who has attained, with perceptible nearness, to the normal life in God." It would not be easy to convince the unprejudiced student of history, if that individual could be found, that Becket, the most popular English saint, was after the type of the normal Christian, or that he attained to normal life in God. Becket ceased to be a civil and became an ecclesiastical statesman; but his own individual piety induced him to keep his body filthy. Was this piety, with its physical outcome, "the normal life in God"? There is surely a strange though not unfamiliar perversion of history, and also an exaggeration of Anselm's saintly character, in Mr. Hutton's statement:

"All rights of spiritual and moral and industrial combination were involved in Anselm's resistance to the demands of the State that investiture should come from the King.....It was a mere accident, as we can see now, that this involved a claim for obedience to the Roman Pope as opposed to the English King. What it really meant was the impossibility that the liberty of the human soul should be restrained in fetters of man's riveting."

The truth seems to be that Anselm, during his exile from England, had become interested in the great investiture strife, begun in the time of Hildebrand, and that when he sought reinvestment in his see he refused, in obedience to the Church's Hildebrandine policy, to do homage to the king. Mr. Hutton would do

well to remember the words of the king, Henry I., that though Anselm was a spiritual person he was also a holder of lands for which he must do homage to the Crown, and not to forget that as a feudal tenant Anselm did homage to Henry. In the last lecture, 'The Completion of Faith,' Mr. Hutton endeavours to justify the claim made on behalf of Charles I. to sainthood. The statement of the case is not new, and the arguments have little or no connexion with the facts of history. For the last two hundred years constitutional law has been taking care that there shall be no new Charles I.; and in regard to the personal aims and merits of Charles, which are the basis of the sainthood assigned to him by certain select or elect individuals, a perusal of the often despised essay of Macaulay might not be out of place.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. JOHN MURRAY publishes in two volumes an excellent Canadian political history, *Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party*, by Mr. J. S. Willison. Although to read the book through is difficult, except for those who have special reasons for interest in Canadian affairs, even the general reader will attack with pleasure the later chapters of the second volume of what is really the modern story of the Dominion. There is, however, literary, philosophical, and theological importance in the account of the conflict in Quebec between the French Liberals and the Roman Catholic Church given in the first part of the first volume. The author, being friendly to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Dominion Liberal party, while he tells as well as possible the story of the conflict waged for many years by "Les Rouges" against the ecclesiastical authorities, backed by the Conservatives of Lower Canada, does not fully set forth the extent to which, since the Conservative French Catholic party has been destroyed, the present governing party has adopted its policy. But there is eternal interest in the state of things brought out in London by the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1874, in the Guibord and Institut Canadien case. The judgment had to go into the possibility of enforcing, against Catholic users of club libraries, the Index enforced by the Inquisition, and solemnly pointed out that an Index which already forbade Grotius and Sismondi might be made to include all the writings of jurists, "and all legal reports of judgments supposed to be hostile to the Church of Rome, so that the Roman Catholic lawyer might find it difficult to pursue the studies of his profession." The Privy Council added fuel to the fire in French Canada by its judgment, for it had to base it on the liberties of the Gallican Church in the days of French dominion, and the historical foundation for the assertion of the existence of these liberties just before the British conquest was slender indeed. The author, whose sympathies are pretty clear, is compelled to admit that in the end the Church conquered. In Canada, as in Ireland and Flanders, the hold of the Church on politics is stronger now than it was half a century ago. The language quoted in Mr. Willison's first volume from the most extreme of the French Canadian bishops is somewhat startling to those who are not well acquainted with the domestic politics of the northern provinces of Belgium. Some admirable early speeches by Sir Wilfrid Laurier are quoted, in which he

"declared uncompromising resistance to the arrogant assumptions of the Ultramontanes....and calmly confronted influences before which even Cartier had succumbed, and which all men deemed invincible in the Province of Quebec."

But some people might be inclined to think that Sir Wilfrid Laurier did in the end suc-

cumb, though not, perhaps, so completely as Sir George Cartier. Those who are accustomed to see in Mr. Edward Blake an ordinary Home Rule member of the House of Commons will be amazed at the position which he occupies all through these volumes; but there can be no doubt that Mr. Blake, although too unbending to have proved a good leader of the Canadian Liberal party, was and is a great administrator, and a man of a calibre which only the misfortunes of his later party have prevented from being as fully recognized in the United Kingdom as in the Dominion. The second volume contains the account of the development in practice of the right, not even now conceded in theory on this side of the Atlantic, of Canada to negotiate her own commercial treaties, as well as a complete history of the genesis of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and of later negotiations for its renewal. A part of the book to which readers here will turn concerns the last general election in Canada and the fight over colonial contribution towards Imperial defence. Mr. Willison naturally makes the most of the wobbling on the question of the Canadian Conservative Opposition. The Conservative candidates in United-Empire-Loyalist and Protestant constituencies in Upper Canada denounced the Roman Catholic French of Lower Canada, and the Government, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as being traitors in disguise; but in constituencies where there was what we should call a Manchester vote the Conservatives took the other line, and Sir Charles Tupper, in an interview which he afterwards to some extent disavowed, but was unable explicitly to contradict, said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier "is too English for me." Canadian Conservative leaflets were printed for use in French constituencies attacking Sir Wilfrid Laurier for binding Canada "to the war destinies of Great Britain"; and there were several French Conservative journals which were violently opposed to the South African war, and which used unmeasured language in their attacks upon it, while supporting candidates of the Conservative Opposition against Sir Wilfrid Laurier. On the other hand, the course of the Prime Minister was, *pace* Mr. Willison, circuitous. He made up for hesitation at first by plunging more violently than others when he had discovered the fierceness of opinion in Upper Canada. He was even carried away to assert, in a speech here printed, that the British troops had, a few days before he spoke, borne the colours of England "to the topmost heights of Glencoe and Dundee": a passage which might prudently have been omitted in view of the revelations of the War Commission upon the disasters which attended the engagements which bear those names. Mr. Willison's style is far from being as good as that of many Canadian writers. Not only does he indulge in a good many of what we call Americanisms, which are common to the whole English-speaking world outside England, and not only does he use "would" for "should" in the incorrect fashion which is general among the majority of English-speaking people, but he continually resorts to that terrible verb "to antagonize," in all its Transatlantic shades of meaning. He thanks gentlemen for the use of books "loaned" from their private libraries, and describes a newspaper heading as a "caption."

THE Marquis de Ruvigny has produced an interesting record, but one as to the value of which there will be much dispute, under the title of *The Blood Royal of Britain* (T. C. & E. C. Jack). The book is a very big one, as may be imagined when we explain that it has been M. de Ruvigny's object to supply the names of all living descendants of Edward IV. and Henry VII. of England and of James III. of Scotland. He explains that volumes giving

some descendants from English kings have appeared, and hints, no doubt with truth, that they have been partly paid for by those whose names were included as of royal descent; and he rightly takes credit, in modest fashion, for having omitted the commercial side in the present volume by tracing all living descendants without making any conditions for the insertion of names and descent. On the other hand, the existence of all such works tends to support the vulgar error that royal descent is in some degree equivalent to good birth. The English ideal of birth is one which is entirely opposed to that of many foreign countries. In Germany, for example, and in Austria, account has always been taken of all the lines of descent, and the man who is descended from noble ancestors, although they may be in poverty on the side not only of his father's father, but of his father's mother, his mother's father, and his mother's mother, is, we think rightly, considered to fulfil the conditions of good birth better, even though the noble descent is short in all the lines, than does what we call a well-born Englishman. Here the father must come of a long line of male ancestors of his name, whose nobility can be shown back to the visitations of the sixteenth century, little regard being paid to the descent of the wives of all these ancestors in the male line. Even where Englishmen boast not only of a good male line of descent, but also of the possession of a great number of quarterings for heiresses and also of illustrious ancestors in various lines of descent, we find no account taken of marriages with women of no descent at all. The true view of the herald in this country and in Germany is different. But the book before us is, to some extent, a *reductio ad absurdum* of the English method. Many of the best-born people of the country, in either the English or the continental sense, have no place in the scheme or in the volume of M. de Ruvigny, and great numbers of persons are necessarily included who, with their ancestors, have for generations fallen into poverty and even into a servile condition.

The reason for the selection which M. de Ruvigny has made is sound from his point of view. With the exception of the descendants of the Duke of Fife, the families he has worked out are those sprung from the most recent English or Scotch sovereigns from whom British subjects not of royal rank can trace legitimate descent; in other words they are the best of royal descendants. M. de Ruvigny is well known as what is called a Legitimist or a Jacobite, and he naturally draws some morals, although with courteous deference to constitutional and Parliamentary views, and even to usurpations, in favour of his own opinions. He points out in his preface that his book, in the earlier figures of its great index, deals with 858 living persons who are descendants of King Charles I., excluded from the throne by the Act of Settlement. The humorous reader who is inclined to make fun of such a work finds, of course, an easy satisfaction. There will also be those who will hunt through M. de Ruvigny's index with the view of finding the names of well-known persons, like Sir William Harcourt, for example, who being descended from the second marriage of Mary Tudor, Queen of France, with Charles Brandon, is sprung from William the Conqueror, Alfred the Great, St. Louis, Charlemagne, Barbarossa, the Cid, Rudolph King of the Romans, founder of the Hapsburgs, and Alexius Comnenus, with many other of the Greek emperors. Some of those who figure in these pages have an immense number of these English royal descendants combined in the same living persons; and the head of the list is held by some of the descendants of the bourgeois King of the French: a rather bitter pill for Legitimist digestion. There come next the Arch-

duke Salvator and the dispossessed families of the Bourbon line, such as Princess Immaculata, who has seventy-eight descents from the particular blood royal of Britain here described. Also some Bonapartes stand high in the list, another disagreeable fact for M. de Ruvigny to face. We pointed out in our review of Mr. Bodley's book on the Coronation how near the children of King Jerome had stood early in the nineteenth century to the throne of England. We note that in this volume Princess Mathilde is indexed under the name of San Donato, by which she will scarcely be recognized. M. de Ruvigny has not allowed his Legitimist opinions to prevent his giving in many cases the rank of those whom he must look upon as usurpers, and if Napoleonic rank is to be recognized, Princess Mathilde should have been described by her style as an Imperial Highness, and not merely as the widow of Count Demidoff. There are, as was inevitable in the performance of such a task, mistakes and misspellings in the index. We do not know whether to class among them the omission of the usual style of the Prince de Bauffremont-Courtenay—known in literature as "Gyp's" "Due de Grenelle." If M. de Ruvigny has purposely omitted the Courtenay title, we have no doubt that he has good ground for doing so; but, on the other hand, we are inclined to doubt the authority, if the Courtenay title is disputed, of the princely title of the Bauffremont family, who represent, however, a French barony of extraordinary antiquity. We note a certain weakness in the use of accents in the foreign names, which generally takes the form of omission; but it is impossible to justify the particular insertion made in the case of Merodé in the index, while all accent is omitted in the text. The well-known Parliamentary name of M'Garel-Hogg appears as M'Garet-Hogg. But, on the whole, in view of the stupendous difficulties of the task, the errors which we have noted are few in proportion to the number of the names by which we have tested M. de Ruvigny's work.

"THE great Blowitz" was an invaluable correspondent of the *Times*, but his book, *My Memoirs* (Arnold), is not worthy of his reputation, although it forms an amusing reading. Any serious value which the reminiscences of the author might have had is destroyed by his extraordinary haziness about dates and by the tricks which his imagination plays him. He says, with truth, that the memoirs of a distinguished French general which have appeared in fragments in Parisian papers contain startling blunders, although they profess to be based on daily notes, and adds that, as he never took many notes, it is certain that from time to time he must make errors of dates, to which, however, he says he attaches no importance. But when we are dealing with diplomatic matters of the kind of which he treats, and with supposed "revelations," everything turns on accuracy. In the book before us the author reminds us more of the "Ambassador" of Mr. Allen Upward's stories than of a serious personage. At the very commencement of the story the author startles us by going early in 1848 by diligence *via* Angers to Nantes in order to get to Havre, without any explanation of the reason for adopting so extraordinarily roundabout a route, while he suggests that no railways existed at that time. Again, in the account of events immediately after the Commune he states that the secretary of the Delegate of the Commune for Foreign Affairs had offered a pot of beer to Lord Lyons, to pass the time while waiting in the Grand Salon d'Attente at the Quai d'Orsay. It is, we believe, the fact that Lord Lyons was not in Paris at the time at which this event would have occurred. Bismarck, speaking to the author in 1878, is made to say, "Two years ago, when I saw

Beaconsfield for the first time," a statement which again conflicts with what we believe to be the facts. The account of the war scare of 1875 has been taken by many of our daily contemporaries to be accurate. But it is the Russian account, which puts very high the effect of the action of the Russian Emperor and Ministers, and neglects entirely the still more important part played in the matter by Queen Victoria. The well-known account of an interview between Prince Bismarck and Count Münster in March, 1891, is obviously untrue. Now the author of 'My Memoirs' gives and ridicules Count Münster's various contradictions of it, ending with one couched in most violent language. But it seems hardly credible that Count Münster, whose quarrels with Bismarck between 1883 and 1885 had been public property, could possibly have been received by Bismarck in 1891 with the confidence which the form of the interview describes. Count Münster was not given to misrepresentation, and if he was not so received, he would not have been guilty of any pretences upon the subject. We cannot but treat this conversation as romance. Nevertheless, the book is in portions both humorous and brilliant. It is only against its historical accuracy that the reader needs to be cautioned. The index is unfortunately most imperfect.

READERS who approved of a book entitled 'Forest Neighbours,' recently reviewed in these columns, are hereby advised to procure at once *The Kindred of the Wild*, by C. G. D. Roberts (Duckworth), which is exactly the same kind of thing rather better done. In general get-up and material the books are remarkably similar. Both have admirable illustrations, and on the covers of both one finds the antlered head of a stag. Both deal intimately with animal life in North America. No more pleasing relief than the perusal of these books could be imagined for the reader who finds himself awestruck by sickly human sentiment, niggling human psychology, and machine-made human adventure.

Mr. Roberts prefaces his book with an introductory chapter headed 'The Animal Story,' in which he discusses at some length the position of the animal creation in fiction. To give some idea of his point of view, we quote a few lines from this introduction to what is really a remarkably good collection of animal stories, despite the irritating presence in it of little airs and graces of superiority which ill befit the student of Nature:—

"Whether avowedly or not, it is with the psychology of animal life that the representative animal stories of to-day are first of all concerned. Looking deep into the eyes of certain of the four-footed kindred, we have been startled to see therein something before unrecognized that answered to our inner and intellectual, if not spiritual, selves. We have suddenly attained a new and clearer vision. We have come face to face with personality, where we were blindly wont to perceive mere instinct and automatism.....Our chief writers of animal stories at the present day may be regarded as explorers of this unknown world, absorbed in charting its topography.....But above all they are diligent in their search for the motive beneath the action.....There are stories being written now which, for interest and artistic value, are not to be mentioned in the same breath with the 'Mowgli' tales, but which nevertheless occupy a more advanced stage in the evolution of this *genre*.....The animal story, as we now have it, is a potent emancipator. It frees us for a little from the world of shop-worn utilities, and from the mean tenement of self, of which we do well to grow weary. It helps us to return to nature, without requiring that we at the same time return to barbarism. It leads us back to the old kinship of the earth, without asking us to relinquish by way of toll any part of the wisdom of the ages, any fine essential of the 'large result of time.'"

We think this a just claim on behalf of the animal story. The present book is deeply interesting wherever the author himself is sufficiently interested in his subject to forget his superior claims upon the con-

sideration of the cultured. His studies of animal life pure and simple are admirable, and show ample evidence of close first-hand observation. Where an attempt is made to profit by the aid of human interests and sentiments, we think he fails, lapsing into mere sentimentality.

A Bibliography of the Works of Robert Louis Stevenson, by Col. W. F. Prideaux (S. Hollings), is published in the same handsome form as the "Edinburgh" Stevenson, and there is sure to be an eager demand for the six hundred copies printed. The compiler is one of the most accomplished of modern bibliographers, a race not always well equipped for their work, and he has brought ample care and research to his task. He supplies a pleasant introduction, and an appendix of selected critical and biographical notices in various papers, as well as of books concerning Stevenson. It seems a little absurd to the ordinary man, though it is a virtue in the bibliographer, that the trifling booklets and other quips of the Davos period should be taken so seriously, and that mistakes in the juvenile and amateur printing press should be carefully recorded. They escape notice pretty often in serious books.

The Essays of Douglas Jerrold, edited by his grandson, Walter Jerrold, with fifty illustrations, have been produced in a charming form by Messrs. Dent. We do not think that Jerrold's work wears well, but it should be acceptable in this form, if in any. The same publishers have just completed their attractive edition of Thackeray's works with the *Roundabout Papers* and *Contributions to 'Punch,' &c.* The set is, as our notices from time to time have indicated, a desirable possession.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have reissued in a well-printed form Mr. Mason's stories *The Courtship of Morrice Buckler*, *The Philanderers*, and *Miranda of the Balcony*. This edition is sure of popularity.

Two more old-fashioned booklets, *The Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman*, with Cruikshank's admirable plates and the famous notes, and *Felissa*, with twelve coloured plates, have been reproduced with excellent care by Messrs. Methuen & Co. Felissa was a kitten of sentiment, and her adventures have the sedate charm of the beginning of the last century.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE have sent us an elegantly bound copy of *Festus*, which the use of thin paper has reduced to a convenient size.

WE have on our table *English History Reader*, by E. M. Wilmot-Buxton (Skeffington),—*Les Français d'Autrefois*, Stories from the History of France, by J. S. Wolff (Arnold),—*The Essential Unit*, by W. Ritchie (The Author, Radnor Drive, Liscard, Cheshire),—*The Despised Sex*, edited by W. T. Stead (Grant Richards),—*Swing Bridges*, by Loidis ("Railway Engineer" Office),—*The Cretaceous Rocks of Britain*: Vol. II., *The Lower and Middle Chalk of England*, by A. J. Jukes-Browne and W. Hill (Wyman & Sons),—*Pearson's Irish Reciter and Reader* (Pearson),—*Alexander in the Ark*, by F. R. Burrow (Pearson),—*The Young Ice Whalers*, by W. Packard (Longmans),—*The Monarch Billionaire*, by M. I. Swift (New York, Ogilvie),—*The Scaramouche Club*, by R. Jaegers (Grant Richards),—*Life's Counterpoint*, by Lily Perks (Pearson),—*This Fair Outcast*, by R. Lewin (Hurst & Blackett),—*Secrets of the Foreign Office*, by W. Le Queux (Hutchinson),—*The Silver Spoon*, by Major Arthur Griffiths (F. V. White),—*A Man-at-Arms*, by C. Scollard (Nash),—*Cupid is King*, by R. F. Greene (Brown, Langham & Co.),—*The Religious Basis of the Free Church Position*, by the Rev. F. B. Meyer (T. Law),—*Week by Week*, by L. H. M. Soulsby (Mowbray),—*and The Art of Life*, by the Rev. F. B. Meyer (T. Law).

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ROBERT PROCTOR.

The inquiries which have been made in the neighbourhood where Mr. Proctor was last seen unhappily leave no room for doubt as to his fate, though the Austrian police are prosecuting a further search. Mr. Proctor slept at the Taschach hut (8,000 feet) above Mittelberg in the Pitztchal on the night of September 5th, and started off by himself the next morning to cross a glacier pass not dangerous for a party with experienced climbers among them, but full of risks for a single traveller. He cannot be traced beyond this hut, and the presumption is overwhelmingly strong that he perished within a few hours of leaving it. As he had written home on the 5th, anxiety at the absence of further news did not become grave

until nearly the time when he was to return to England, while the fact that he slept at a different place every night prevented his disappearance being noted during the few days on which search would have been easy. On Thursday, the 10th, the weather broke, and the snows that have fallen make investigation on the glaciers impossible.

Mr. Proctor's loss will be keenly felt wherever the history of early printing is studied. Born at Budleigh Salterton in 1868, he was educated at Bath College and at Corpus College, Oxford, of which he was a scholar. After taking a First in Classical Moderations, and a Second in "Greats," he took up the listing of the early printed books at the Bodleian, on lines originated by Mr. Gordon Duff. While thus engaged he worked also at some of the college libraries, and he was first heard of outside Oxford as the discoverer in one of these of some fragments of a previously unknown "Caxton." In 1893 he joined the staff of the Department of Printed Books at the British Museum, and in the revision of the Catalogue the old titles of the fifteenth-century books were largely rewritten by him, and he was responsible for the very complicated heading "Liturgies," in the rearrangement of which, as well as the details, he made notable improvements. Meanwhile he had been listing on his own account all the books in the Museum printed before 1520, and in 1898 he produced his truly remarkable "Index to the Early Printed Books in the British Museum, with Notes of those in the Bodleian Library," a work which contains within itself a monograph in miniature on every press known to have been at work during the fifteenth century, constituting a greater addition to knowledge than had been made by any student of printing since Panzer. For the Bibliographical Society Mr. Proctor wrote two monographs, on "Jan van Doesborgh" and "The Printing of Greek in the Fifteenth Century," beside indexing the "Serapeum," and supplying much editorial help which he would not allow to be acknowledged. In 1899 he started a small society of his own for printing facsimiles of obscure types, and (save for acknowledging the subscriptions) did the whole work of it himself. An enthusiastic admirer of William Morris, he accepted the trusteeship of his estate on the death of F. S. Ellis, served on the Committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, translated one or more Icelandic Sagas, and designed a new Greek type based on that used in the New Testament of the Complutensian Polyglot. But none of these by-studies was allowed to interfere with his main work, and at the time of his death his mastery of the whole field of early printing and instinctive power of identifying the printer of any fragment shown him were absolutely unrivalled. During the last five years queries on knotty points of early printing came to him from all parts of Europe every week, and he answered them with a prompt kindness which won the enthusiasm of his correspondents. Among his colleagues he was noted no less for his unfailing good nature than for his learning, and those who gained his intimacy found him the most loyal and affectionate of friends.

Not only to the British Museum (where his rearrangement of the incunabula is standing incomplete), but also to the study of early printing in general, Mr. Proctor's loss is irreparable. But efforts are already being made to continue as much of his work as possible. A statement as to the books it is desired to print with his Greek type and the work in hand for the Type Facsimile Society will shortly be issued. The German portion of his "Index of Early Printed Books from 1501 to 1520" (a continuation of his former work) was fortunately all passed for press before he started for his holiday, and is being issued this week.

SHAKSPEARE'S POEMS AND 'PERICLES.'

102, Lexham Gardens, W., Oct. 5th, 1903.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS is preparing for early publication, under my superintendence, a supplement to the facsimile reproduction of the Shakespeare First Folio.

This supplement is to include facsimile reproductions from the original editions of all that portion of Shakespeare's work which found no place in the First Folio. The pieces with which I am dealing are the play of 'Pericles' (1609), and the four volumes of poems, 'Venus and Adonis' (1593), 'Lucrece' (1594), the 'Sonnets' (1609), and 'The Passionate Pilgrim' (1599), the poetical miscellany which was assigned to Shakespeare by its first publisher, although it contains poems by others as well as by Shakespeare.

I am contributing to each volume a bibliographical introduction, and I should like to enumerate and describe in each case the chief extant copies of the first and of all rare early editions, in the manner of my census of extant copies of the Shakespeare First Folio.

I should feel greatly indebted to any of your readers who would let me know whether copies of early editions of any of the five works are either in their possession or are known to them in the libraries of others.

Information would be especially welcome in regard to the following points: (1) the history of the former ownership of copies; (2) their present condition, with notices of defect or of peculiarities; and (3) the prices at which copies have changed hands.

SIDNEY LEE.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

THE list of the Cambridge University Press includes:—In Theology: *The Coislin Octateuch*, edited by H. S. Cronin,—*The Text of Ecclesiasticus in Greek*, edited by J. H. A. Hart,—*The Psalms in the Peshitta Version*, a critical edition, by W. E. Barnes,—*Evangelion da Mepharreshe*, edited, with a translation into English, by F. C. Burkitt,—*A Middle-English Biblical Version*, edited by A. C. Pauke,—*The Epistle to the Galatians*, with commentary, by the Rev. J. O. F. Murray,—*The Prayer-Book Explained*, by the Rev. Percival Jackson: Part II., *The Holy Communion and the Occasional Offices*,—*The Sources of the Doctrines of the Fall and Original Sin*, by F. R. Tennant,—*The Gospels as Historical Documents*, by V. H. Stanton,—*The Gospel according to St. Mark*, Revised Version, with commentary, edited by Sir A. F. Hort and Mrs. Mary Chitty,—*Augustine. De Doctrina Christiana*, edited by H. F. Stewart,—*Serapion*, edited by F. E. Brightman,—*Pauladius, the Lausiac History* (II.), the Greek text edited from the MSS. by Dom Cuthbert Butler,—*A Study of Ambrosiaster*, by A. Souter,—*The Text of Cod. Act. 137*, by A. V. Valentine-Richards,—*Acta Mythologica Apostolorum*, edited by Agnes S. Lewis,—*Forty Facsimiles of Dated Arabic MSS.*, edited by Agnes S. Lewis and Margaret D. Gibson. In Philology: *The Jātaka*, translated from the Pali, Vol. V., by H. T. Francis; Vol. VI., by E. B. Cowell and W. H. D. Rouse,—*Aristophanes. The Acharnians*, edited by C. E. Graves,—*Demosthenes. Oedipus Coloneus*, abridged from Jebb by E. S. Shuckburgh,—*Sophocles. The Fragments*, edited by Sir Richard Jebb; *Sophocles*, translated into English prose by the same,—*Thucydides. Book VI.*, edited by A. W. Spratt,—*Catullus*, with translation by F. W. Cornish,—*Horace. Satires*, Book II., with introduction and notes by J. Gow,—*Livy. Book I.*, edited by H. J. Edwards,—*Livy. Book VI.*, edited by F. H. Marshall,—*The Story of the Kings of Rome*, adapted from Livy by G. M. Edwards,—*The Cambridge Companion to Greek Studies*, edited by L. Whibley,—*Compositions and Translations*, by the late H. C. F. Mason,—

A Latin Grammar for the use of Schools, by A. Sloman,—*An Eighth-Century Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary*, edited by J. H. Hessels,—*An English, Ki-Swahili, Ki-Kamba and Ki-Kikuyu Vocabulary*, compiled by H. Hinde,—*Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus*, edited by Whitley Stokes and J. Strachan, Vol. II.,—*Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion*, by J. E. Harrison,—*The Early Age of Greece*, by William Ridgeway, Vol. II.,—*An Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*: Vol. II., *Attica and Peloponnesus*, edited by E. S. Roberts and E. A. Gardner,—*And A History of Classical Scholarship*, by J. E. Sandys. English Classics and School-Books: *Hobbes's Leviathan*, and *The Poems of Crashaw*, edited by A. R. Waller,—*The Poems of Crabbe*, edited by Dr. A. W. Ward,—*Earle's Microcosmographie*,—*A Book of English Poetry for the Young*, arranged by W. H. Woodward; *A Second Book of English Poetry for the Young*, arranged by the same,—*Scott's Kenilworth*, edited by J. H. Flather,—*Gautier. Le Voyage en Italie*, edited by De V. Payen-Payne,—*Victor Hugo. Les Burgraves*, edited by W. H. Eve,—*Kohlausch. Das Jahr 1813*, a new edition, annotated by J. W. Cartmell,—*Los Ladrones de Asturias*, edited by F. A. Kirkpatrick. In Ethics, History, and Law: *Principia Ethica*, by G. E. Moore,—*The Cambridge Modern History*: Vol. II., *The Reformation*,—*Grace Book B. Part I. 1488-1511*, edited by M. Bateson,—*Liber Memorandum Ecclesie de Bernewell*, edited by J. W. Clark,—*Cooper's Annals of Cambridge*, supplementary volume, edited by J. W. Cooper,—*The Growth of English Industry and Commerce in Modern Times*, by W. Cunningham, in two parts,—*Alcuin*, by C. J. B. Gaskoin,—*History of Scotland*, Vol. III., by P. Hume Brown,—*The Expansion of Russia, 1815-1900*, by F. H. Skrine,—*The Law of Torts*, by M. M. Bigelow, second edition,—*The Digest of Justinian*, translated by C. H. Monroe,—*Select Cases in Real Property Law*, edited by W. J. Whittaker,—*A History of the Law of Nations*, by T. A. Walker, Vol. II. In Mathematics and Science: *The Collected Mathematical Papers of J. J. Sylvester*, edited by H. F. Baker,—*Elementary Geometry, Practical and Theoretical*, by C. Godfrey and A. W. Siddons,—*The Algebra of Invariants*, by J. H. Grace and A. Young,—*A Treatise on the Line Complex*, by C. M. Jessop,—*A Treatise on Determinants*, by R. F. Scott, a new edition by G. B. Mathews,—*Conduction of Electricity through Gases*, by J. J. Thomson,—*Electricity and Magnetism*, by R. T. Glazebrook,—*Radioactivity*, by E. Rutherford,—*The Fauna and Geography of the Maldivian and Laccadive Archipelagos*, Vol. II. Part II.,—*Reports of the Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits*, edited by A. C. Haddon: Vol. II., *Physiology*, Parts I. and II.,—*Turner on Birds*, edited by A. H. Evans,—*Immunity in Infectious Diseases*, by E. Metchnikoff, translation by F. G. Binnie,—*Rabies*, by David Sime,—*The Natural History of some Common Animals*, by O. H. Latter,—*A Systematic Account of the Seed-Plants*, by A. B. Rendle: Vol. I., *Introduction. Gymnosperms. Monocotyledons. Fossil Plants*, by A. C. Seward, Vol. II.,—*A Manual and Dictionary of the Flowering Plants and Ferns*; and *The Morphology of Plants*, by J. C. Willis,—*Biometrika*, Vol. II. Part III.,—*The Journal of Hygiene*, Vol. III. No. 4.—*The Journal of Physiology*, Vol. XXX.,—*Roman Education*, by A. S. Wilkins,—*Erasmus of Rotterdam respecting the Aim and Method of Education*, by W. H. Woodward,—*Canterbury Libraries. Catalogues*, edited by M. R. James,—*Early English Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge (1475-1640)*, Vol. III.

Messrs. A. Constable & Co. announce: *The Story of a Soldier's Life*, by Viscount Wolseley, 2 vols.,—*The Bridgewater Gallery*, by W. L. Bourke and L. Cust,—*The Prado Gallery and its Masterpieces*, by Charles Ricketts, illustrated,—*The Life and Campaigns of Hugh*,

First Viscount Gough, Field-Marshal, by R. S. Rait, illustrated, 2 vols.,—*English Illustration in the Sixties*, by Gleeson White, new edition,—*The Dukes and Poets of Ferrara*, by E. G. Gardner,—*The Church Plate of the County of Hereford*, by the Hon. B. L. S. Stanhope and H. C. Moffatt,—*Romantic Tales from the Punjab*, by the Rev. C. Swynnerton,—*The History of the King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard*, by Col. Sir Reginald Hennell,—*Canada in the Twentieth Century*, by A. G. Bradley,—*Old Cape Colony*, by Mrs. A. P. Trotter,—*John of Gaunt*, by S. A. Smith,—*By Thames and Cotswold*, by the Rev. W. H. Hutton,—*Tombs of the Popes*, translated from Gregorovius by R. W. Seton Watson,—*The Log of a Cowboy*, by Andy Adams,—*Japanese Fairy and Folk-lore Tales*, illustrated by native artists,—*Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare*, new edition,—in "An English Garner," *Shorter Elizabethan Poems*, with introduction by A. H. Bullen, 2 vols.; and *Elizabethan Sonnets*, with introduction by Sidney Lee, 2 vols.,—*Studies in Shakespeare*, by J. Churton Collins,—*The Lowell Lectures (1903)*, by Sidney Lee. New editions of Asia and Europe, by Meredith Townsend,—and *Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy*, by E. L. Godkin. Technical Books: *Hardening, Tempering, Annealing, and Forging of Steel*, by J. V. Woodworth,—*Practical Electro-Chemistry*, by B. Blount, new edition,—*Motor Vehicles and Motors*, Vol. II., by W. W. Beaumont,—*The Motor Pocket-Book*, by Mervyn O'Gorman and Cozens-Hardy,—*The Engineer in South Africa*, by S. Ransome,—*Liquid Fuel and its Combustion*, by W. H. Booth,—*The Art of Illumination*, by Louis Bell,—*Engine Tests and Boiler Efficiencies*, by J. Buchetti,—*Dust Destructors*, by W. F. Goodrich,—*Construction in Reinforced Concrete*, by C. F. Marsh,—*Air Engines and Machinery*, by G. Halliday,—*The Lymphatics*, by G. Delamere, P. Poirier, and B. Cunéo, illustrated,—*New Methods of Treatment*, by Dr. Laumonier, edited by Dr. Sayers. Fiction: *The Maids of Paradise*, by R. W. Chambers,—*The Incomparable Bellairs*, by Agnes and Egerton Castle;—*Barbara Ladd*, by C. G. D. Roberts,—*Petronilla Heroven*, by U. L. Silberrad,—*Broke of Covenden*, by J. C. Snaith,—*Children of the Soil*, by M. Maartens,—*Turnpike Travellers*, by Eleanor G. Haydon,—*The Undersong*, by H. C. Macllwaine,—*Alison Howard*, by J. E. Rait,—and *The Land of Regrets*, by Fendall-Currie.

Mr. A. H. Bullen is publishing: *James Mc Ardell*, and *Thomas Watson*, *James Watson*, and *Elizabeth Judkins*, by G. Goodwin, in the series of "British Mezzotinters,"—*Thomas Stothard, R.A.*, by A. C. Coxhead,—*Plays for an Irish Theatre*, by W. B. Yeats; Vol. II., *The Hour-Glass and other plays*; Vol. III., *The King's Threshold, and On Baile's Strand*,—*The Complete Works of Thomas Nashe*, edited by R. B. McKerrow, Vols. I. and II.,—*Urquhart and Motteux's Rabelais*, with introduction by A. de Montaigne, illustrated by L. Chalon, 3 vols.,—*Henslowe's Diary*, 2 vols., text and notes, edited by W. W. Greg,—*Cunningham's Story of Nell Gwyn*, edited by G. Goodwin,—*Blake's Prophetic Books*, edited by A. G. B. Russell and E. R. D. MacLagan: *Jerusalem*,—*Duelling Stories from Brantôme*, by G. H. Powell,—*Popular Ballads of the Olden Time*, selected and edited by F. Sidgwick, Series I.,—*Copyright Law*, by H. A. Hinkson,—*Songs of the Vine*, with the Praise of John Barleycorn, edited by W. G. Hutchinson,—*The Poems of Charles Wolfe*, with introduction by C. L. Falkiner,—and a new edition of *Fables for the Fair*.

Mr. Elkin Mathew's books for the autumn season include: *The Vintage of Dreams*, short stories by St. John Lucas,—*A Guide to the Best Historical Novels*, by Jonathan Nield, a new edition,—*Recollections of D. G. Rossetti*, edited by Gale Pedrick,—*Aubrey Beardsley's*

Drawings: a Catalogue and a List of Criticisms, by A. E. Gallatin.—The Wingless Psyche, a volume of essays by Morley Roberts.—Some Textual Notes on A Midsummer Night's Dream, by A. E. Thiselton.—With Elias and his Friends in Books and Dreams, by J. Rogers.—A Painter's Philosophy, translated from the French of Alfred Stevens by Ina White.—The Tables of the Law, by W. B. Yeats.—Standards of Taste in Art, by E. S. P. Haynes.—Notes from a Lincolnshire Garden, by A. L. H. A. Poetry and the Drama: The Golden Helm and other Song, by W. W. Gibson.—The Seasons with the Poets: an Anthology, edited by Ida Woodward, —Fires that Sleep, by Gladys Schumacher.—Ballads, by J. Masefield.—Lyrics and Unfinished Romances, by Alice Edwardes.—Dantesques: a Sonnet Companion to the Inferno, by G. A. Greene.—The Lady of the Scarlet Shoes, by Alice Egerton.—Songs and Sonnets, by Eva Dobell.—The Gipsy Queen: a Romantic Play, by M. Y. Halidom.—Carmela: a Poetic Drama, by H. L. Childe-Pemberton.—Ginevra, by A. Lewis, —and Stars of the Morning, by A. F. Wallis,—also new editions of Newbold's Admirals All and The Island Race; and The Wind among the Reeds, by W. B. Yeats.

Messrs. Wells Gardner, Darton & Co. announce: Bench and Mitre, a Cornish Autobiography, by the Rev. W. J. Hocking.—The Cross in Dark Places, by the Rev. F. Caudwell.—The Spiritual Teaching of the Holy Grail, by the Rev. Morley Stevenson.—By Way of Remembrance, sermons by Leonard E. Shelford.—Nearer to God, a devotional manual by the Rev. Evan Daniel.—Story-Lives of Great Authors, by F. J. Rowbotham.—Garden Pests, by Phoebe Allen.—The Original Poems and Others, by Ann and Jane Taylor and A. O'Keeffe, edited by E. V. Lucas, and illustrated by F. D. Bedford.—Tales from Miss Edgeworth, with introduction by Austin Dobson, illustrated by Hugh Thomson.—Goldsmith's Citizen of the World, with introduction by R. Garnett, illustrated by E. J. Sullivan.—A Posy of Verse from Herrick, illustrated in outline by Charles Robinson,—a new volume of Plays for Young People: Elsa and the Trolls, by Helen Shipton.—The Constable's Stories, by Flora Schmalz.—The King's Cockade, by H. Rendel.—The Girlhood of Theo, by M. Blair.—Lost Sir Brian, by F. Whishaw.—The Black Polyanthus, and Widow Maclean, by Jean Ingelow.—"Ten Minutes with Mothers," by a Mother.—How to Speak and what to Say, by Mrs. A. H. Bartrop.—Addresses to the Mothers' Union, by Mrs. Matthews.—The Religious Instruction of Children at Home, by Elizabeth Barker.—Hilda at School, by M. Macleod.—The Grey Rabbit, written and illustrated by M. Gladwin.—Bert's Holiday, by J. Brockman.—Uncle Philip, Other People, Kenneth's Children, and Mother Bunch, all by Stells Austin,—and several annual volumes.

Messrs. Everett & Co.'s autumn publications include: Horse Breeding and Management, by F. Adye.—Breaking and Training Horses, by F. T. Barton.—Shots from a Lawyer's Gun, by Nicholas Everitt.—Before the British Raj, by Major Arthur Griffiths.—The Mark of the Broad Arrow, by Convict 77.—Mr. Silifant Suckoosthumb, and other Oxford Yarns, by Compton Reade.—Only a Jockey Boy, by L. Breaker.—Blue Cap, by Nat Gould, —Nat Gould's Annual.—Rubbed Out, by R. Barnett.—A reprint of Christopher in his Sporting Jacket,—and The Sportsman's Birthday Book.

Literary Gossip.

In response to numerous requests for a revision of his well-known, but now rather out-of-date book on 'Infantry Fire Tactics,' Lieut.-Col. C. B. Mayne has written a volume entitled 'The Infantry Weapon

and its Use in War,' which Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish on the 23rd inst.

MR. FISHER UNWIN is to publish a new book by Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe, entitled 'A Bachelor in Aready.' In it the author abandons his strenuous manner of adventure, feud, swordplay, and fierce wooing, and attempts an English idyl. The Bachelor is a man of some thirty odd years, and dwells in rural peace among his animals, birds, fields, and flowers, in complacent contempt for such as have succumbed to matrimony. The curtain descends upon him, however, a bachelor no more.

We understand that the articles on the late Pope Leo XIII. which appeared in the July and October numbers of the *Quarterly* are by Mr. Richard Bagot. Mr. Bagot has been a frequent contributor to the *National Review* of articles dealing with the foreign policy of the Vatican, and has also written for the leading Italian review, *La Nuova Antologia*, on the same subject.

In *Chambers's Journal* for November there will be short stories by Mrs. Mary Stuart Boyd, Mr. Andrew Marshall, Mr. Charles Edwardes, and Mr. Harold Bindloss. A legal hand has searched the records of the Court of Exchequer and the correspondence of the Barons with the Treasury and with local factors, a source evidently unknown to Stevenson when he wrote 'Kidnapped,' and produced some fresh details of the Appin murder trial. Mr. Harry Quilter writes on Whistler; Mr. A. Francis Steuart has a paper on 'The Last White Rose Queen'; and Mr. T. Hutchinson, of Melbourne, discusses 'The Aborigines of Victoria.' Other articles are 'The Evolution of Trinity House,' by Mr. Henry Leach, and 'Thirty Years of First Nights,' by Mr. W. Moy Thomas, late dramatic critic of the *Daily News*.

The first number of the *London University Gazette* for the new session, published last Saturday, contains details of the special courses of lectures on Advanced Physiology in the Physiological Laboratory, by Dr. Buckmaster and Dr. Mott; on Advanced Botany at the Chelsea Physic Garden, by Mr. A. D. Hall; on Education, by Prof. Adams; on French Literature, by Prof. Antoine Thomas and Prof. Brandin; and on Music, by Sir Frederick Bridge; also of the public introductory lectures to be given by nineteen professors of University College, and of special lectures and classes at King's College. Particulars are also supplied of the University Extension Courses to be delivered.

It is somewhat remarkable that hitherto no life of Sir Francis Walsingham—the second, at least, of Elizabethan statesmen, "the pilot," as Mr. Goldwin Smith has called him, "who weathered the storm" of Papal and Spanish rage—has ever been written, whether in his own country or elsewhere. The lack, though not the discredit to English publishing enterprise, is about to be removed by Dr. Karl Stählin, a pupil of Prof. Marcks, who has already published one study of Elizabethan history under the title of 'Der Kampf um Schottland' (Teubner). Dr. Stählin, who has paid more than one visit to this country in the search for materials, has succeeded in

discovering several unknown facts about the great statesman's career.

STUDENTS and antiquaries who have occasion to consult the manuscripts at the General Register House, Edinburgh, will regret to hear of the retirement of Mr. Matthew Livingstone, the Deputy-Keeper of Records. When Mr. Livingstone was appointed to the post in 1892, the contents of the Register House were almost unknown even to the officials. Now, through Mr. Livingstone's energy and enthusiasm, the vast material has to a large extent been classified, and is thus more easily accessible. Among the loose material were found some hitherto unpublished letters of Dunbar the poet, Smollett, Sir Isaac Newton, Samuel Parr, and Archbishop Sharp. It is anticipated that an official handbook to the records will be issued in due course.

ON the disputed length of the journey of the Canterbury pilgrims in Chaucer's day the roll of the expenses of the King of Aragon's Ambassador in 1415 throws new light. He reached Winchester from the sea on July 21st, Basingstoke on July 22nd, Hartford Bridge and Windsor on the 23rd, and Brentford and London on the 24th. At London he stayed till the morning of Wednesday, July 31st, when he started for Canterbury, probably with two or three attendants. He lunched at Deptford and supped at Rochester, the day costing 3s. 8d. On Thursday, August 1st, he lunched at Ospringe and supped at Canterbury for 3s. 0d.; on Friday, August 2nd, he must have seen the shrine—if not on the night before—for he lunched at Sittingbourne and supped at Rochester for 3s. 1½d. On Saturday, August 3rd, he lunched at Deptford and supped at London for 3s. 11d., having done his pilgrimage in four days at a cost (to our king) of 7l. 10s. 9½d., including horse food, but not horse hire, since the ambassador and his suite rode their own Spanish horses. No doubt these were faster ones than Chaucer's pilgrims could hire, but the latter may have travelled longer hours. At any rate, this journey increases the probability of the pilgrims having got to Canterbury in two days.

AS to the fare on the road, we take that of Friday, the fish-day, August 2nd, at Sittingbourne: For breakfast or lunch (*prandium*), white bread, 14d.; beer, 2d.; eight flagons and a quarter of wine at 6d.—4s. 1d.; butter, 3d.; fuel, 4d.; salt and mustard, 4d.; eels, 4s.; four mullet at 11d. each, 3s. 8d.; fresh salmon, 3s.; salt fish, 11d.; shrimps, 7d.; pears, 4d.; spices, 4d.; hay, 16½d.; horse-bread, 23d. For supper (*cena*) at Rochester: White bread, 12½d.; eight and a half flagons of wine at 6d.—4s. 3d.; eggs, 4d.; salt fish, 13d.; salt (no sum); fuel, 4d.; beds, 4d. [?]; hay, 2s.; litter, 4d.; horse-bread, 19d.; and for four and a half bushels of oats at 6d., 2s. 3d. Total, 37s. 1½d., according to the MS. The whole account will be published in due course by the Chaucer Society. Dr. Furnivall is indebted to Dr. J. H. Wylie for calling his attention to it.

MR. SAMUEL COWAN, whose work on 'The Gowrie Conspiracy' was recently noticed in our columns, has prepared a comprehensive

'History of Perth,' which will be published shortly in two volumes. The most ancient charter connected with Perth, that dated 1162, has been specially translated for the work, by permission of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Translations are also being included of some sixty ancient and historical papers in the keeping of Perth Town Council.

A new publishing house, called the Primrose Press, has just been founded by two authors, Mr. Allen Upward and Mr. L. Cranmer-Byng.

THE presentation of an address and other tokens of esteem to Mr. A. B. Todd, the veteran editor of the *Cumnock Express*, is of more than local interest. Mr. Todd's 'Homes, Haunts, and Battlefields of the Covenanters' has enjoyed great popularity; and his services to literature were recently recognized by an annuity from the Royal Bounty Fund. Mr. Todd is one of the oldest working journalists in the country, having been in active service since 1844.

THE next memorial tablet to be affixed to a house in Bath by the Corporation will commemorate the sojourn there of Walter Scott when a boy. In 1777 he was taken to Bath for treatment, and spent a year at 6, South Parade. The ceremony of unveiling the tablet will be performed by Mr. Andrew Lang on the 27th of this month.

AN interesting article by M. Octave Uzanne in the October *Fortnightly*, on the decline of letters in France and the literary effect of the Dreyfus case, is slightly defaced by a curious misprint of "Maitre Bargeret" for "Monsieur Bergeret."

Few people can have beaten Goethe as a correspondent. The Weimar edition of his works will include, according to recent computation, some forty-eight volumes, containing about 13,000 letters.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include a Report on Manuscripts in the Welsh Language, Vol. II. Part II., MSS. at Llan Stephan, and a list of omissions from the Report of the Free Library at Cardiff (1s. 8d.).

SCIENCE

A History of Agriculture and Prices in England from the Year after the Oxford Parliament (1259) to the Commencement of the Continental War (1793). Compiled entirely from Original and Contemporaneous Records by James E. Thorold Rogers. Edited, with sundry Additions, by one of his Sons.—Vol. VII. 1703-1793. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE late Prof. Rogers began collecting materials for his great work on prices many years ago. Immense labour must have been undergone before the first two volumes, which terminate in 1400, were issued in 1866. The sixth volume, carrying the work down to 1702, was the last that appeared in the author's lifetime. He left, however, behind him valuable collections for the eighteenth century, which have been arranged and largely added to by his son, Mr. Arthur G. L. Rogers. This had from the first been decided upon as the

final halting-place, for the great struggle which occupied men's energies for half a generation, and the discoveries in the means of transit which soon followed, were the cause of such profound changes in social life, that whenever the later period is dealt with, as we sincerely hope it soon will be, a different method will almost necessarily be followed. The earlier volumes, which were issued under Prof. Rogers's own eye, need not be spoken of; they have taken a place in the libraries of historical students and sociologists from which nothing can displace them. It is useless to indulge in speculation as to how the present would have been laid before the public had it received the advantage of being completed by him who first thought out the details. In several respects it would, no doubt, have been different. No one can take up another's work and carry it forward on the exact lines devised by him who planned it. We must say, however, that the research and care as to minuteness of detail here displayed have left very little to wish for. What we do miss is the lucid introductory chapters which Prof. Rogers, we feel sure, would have given had he lived to complete his task. Very few of us have so minute a knowledge of the fluctuations of money values in the eighteenth century as to be able to make the best use of the tables before us without a commentary. We lack, too, some account of the seasons. At the present day a deficient crop or a bad harvest makes little difference in the price of breadstuffs, for our colonies and foreign countries make up the deficiency; but in days when we were mainly dependent on home growths the case was different. In years when there was a short supply or the corn sprouted the poor suffered more than we can easily realize. This was the case in 1801, when the market average for the year rose to more than six pounds a quarter, and, if we may trust the memories of our elders, reached in some markets for a short period the famine price of ten pounds. The average for 1812 and the following year was nearly as high, and if tradition is to be accepted, as in this case we think it is, much of the wheat sprouted in such a way as to be utterly unfit for human food.

In the earlier volumes of this work the information as to prices was in great part drawn from accounts which have been preserved in several of the colleges at Oxford; but documents of this sort have not been so largely available in the present instance. The scanty supply from this source has been augmented from newspapers, which early in the eighteenth century began to publish the prices realized in markets. Domestic account books and files of bills now become commoner. There are several volumes of this nature in the British Museum, and, if we are not mistaken, in other great libraries. Mr. Rogers has had access to numerous accounts belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, now kept at Castle Howard, from which he has gleaned much of interest; but the papers preserved at Brandsby Hall, Yorkshire, were his most valuable discovery. Mr. Fairfax-Cholmley possesses there a great treasure of eighteenth-century documents which illustrate prices, with a collection of receipted bills going back to about the year 1740. The Cholmleys were great

land improvers. They were probably the earliest squires in the north of England who had even a dim idea that agriculture could be dealt with by scientific methods; they had also formed the excellent habit of preserving papers, seemingly of all sorts, such as most people, then as now, condemn to the fire. The result has been that the editor has discovered much of importance not only regarding prices, but also on matters which illustrate the domestic life of the upper classes. The Cholmleys led a quiet homely life. They were, it is evident, upright, kindly people of refined character. If their household may be taken as a type of those of the more opulent country squires of their day, we cannot but conclude that, then as now, novelists who satirized their class were more picturesque than truthful.

We have a list of wheat-prices from various parts of England, which, so far as ordinary seasons were concerned, must furnish a trustworthy account of market values; but it should never be forgotten that in times before canals and railways came into use local circumstances, such as hailstorms, floods, and blight, might wellnigh destroy the crop in one district, so that something approaching a famine occurred, while bread was plentiful in another. This was fully appreciated in the Middle Ages, as is shown by 'The Lay of Havelok the Dane,' the author of which is bold enough to represent a great dearth at Grimsby, both of corn and fish, when food was plentiful at Lincoln, though it is obvious that in time of famine supplies might have been sent from the latter town either overland or by river and sea. Such an inconsistent story would never have been accepted, even in a romance, had not its hearers been familiar with the idea of one part of the kingdom suffering from severe hunger, while another at a short distance was amply supplied with the necessities of life.

The prices of hops are mainly taken from the *Kentish Post*. We wish more northern shires could have been laid under contribution. Hops were cultivated at Retford, in Nottinghamshire, less than fifty years ago, and, we believe, have been grown at a more recent date in other parts of that county. "Hop garth" and "hop yard" occur occasionally in names of enclosures in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The pages headed 'Sundry Articles' contain many curious entries, concerning which much, both of fact and speculation, might be said. In 1705 we find mention of the purchase of a "fountain pen," and in the following year a picture of the Prodigal cost 8*s*. This, from its price, must have been a painting, not one of the series of coloured engravings once so common in farmhouses and places of greater pretension as to attract the notice of Washington Irving, who speaks of the young man as represented "in a red coat and leather breeches." Hungry water occurs in the Harting accounts in 1712 and 1715. It was believed to be an almost unfailing remedy for a bad memory. About the same time King's College, Cambridge, purchased a "Pistol tinder-box." Objects of this kind are now seldom met with. They were shaped like a pistol. In the pan was a receptacle for tinder, which was lighted by sparks produced by a flint-and-steel arrangement

like that of an ordinary pistol of days before the percussion-cap came into use.

Probably the most laborious parts of the volume are the tables of the daily prices of Bank stock and similar securities. They will be of great service to serious historical students. The table of the fluctuations of the South Sea stock is of extraordinary interest. On January 1st, 1720, the market price was 128½, and step by step the shares rose until they had reached at the end of June upwards of 1,000. On Christmas Eve they had sunk to 153, and on December 26th the books were closed. The result is known to all men.

An account is given of the appointments of the wages for which colliers, labourers on farms, artificers, and domestic servants were to work, issued by the justices of the peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1703. Colliers were to receive one shilling a day without food, and women servants in the houses of gentlemen or well-to-do yeomen their food and not more than forty shillings per annum, while those who served farmers on the same conditions were to receive but thirty shillings. It should be remarked, however, that the women spun in the evening linen for their own use, and that, according to the custom in most parts of Yorkshire and the adjacent counties, their mistresses supplied the flax. This custom was continued in many places during the first twenty years of the nineteenth century. The original from which Mr. Rogers has transcribed the above is among the Quarter Sessions papers preserved at Wakefield. Documents somewhat differently worded, but substantially the same, were issued at several subsequent periods. The last time seems to have been in 1722.

GEOGRAPHICAL BOOKS.

The Island of Formosa. By James W. Davidson. (Macmillan.)—This imposing volume, from the pen of the United States Consul in Formosa, cannot fail to take rank as the standard work on that island, the natural resources of which it will do much to make better known. This newly acquired Japanese territory unites, as the author remarks, many claims to attention.

"whether we consider the variety and richness of its soil; the stores of its mineral wealth; its scenery, grand and picturesque; or the character of its aboriginal inhabitants, tribes of savages as wild and untamed as can be found in all Asia."

It can hardly be doubted that a prosperous future lies before this island, if wisely administered. With half the area of Scotland, but placed in more kindly latitudes, it produces, or is capable of producing, a vast number of commodities of economic importance. In the first place it is the chief source of the supply of camphor, which is now extensively used in many industries, as, for example, in the manufacture of celluloid, and as a drug. Much of the camphor forest has been recklessly destroyed, but it still covers vast districts of the mountain region which stretches through the island from north to south, and after years of destruction without replanting, the area which remains untouched is still estimated at 1,500 square miles at least. The Japanese Government, which now claims a monopoly in the camphor trade, intends to insist on gradual reforestation, though, even without this precaution, and at the present rate of destruction, it is estimated that Formosa alone could supply the whole world with camphor for

at least a century. The wild and fierce aborigines of the interior have viewed with dread the destruction of the forest, and frightful acts of retaliation have taken place. Yet, hardly as the narrowing of their forest haunts undoubtedly presses on the aboriginal peoples, it has bestowed upon the island as a whole new sources of prosperity, by providing cleared lands for tea planting, which is one of the healthiest of Formosan industries. There is little demand for Formosan tea in this country, where India and Ceylon teas hold the market, but in America it is in high repute. Mr. Davidson gives an exhaustive account of the cultivation, picking, and preparation of tea, with statistics brought up to date. The list of the other economic plants is a long one, comprising indigo and other dye plants, the so-called China grass and other valuable fibre plants, paper plants, oil plants, soap plants, sugar-cane, tobacco, and many others. An interesting chapter deals with the aboriginal tribes, to whom Mr. Davidson is inclined to attribute a Malay origin, with some Papuan intermixture, more clearly seen in their culture than in their physical characteristics. The civilized population is Chinese and Japanese, the former chiefly engaged in agricultural, the latter in commercial, professional, and official pursuits. The author makes it clear that it is a gain both to Formosa and to the world that the island has passed under Japanese control. Education is proceeding as rapidly as possible, but is so little appreciated by the Chinese that in many cases it is necessary to hire scholars. Technical and agricultural schools are being founded, and an institution exists which might profitably be copied in this country, a colonial administrative school, "organized by officials in their private capacity, which holds an evening session at which studies consistent with the title of the school are taken up."

The volume, to whose wealth of valuable information we have done but scant justice, though printed at Yokohama, is well got up. A few misprints remain uncorrected, the most serious of which is the substitution in three places of "Hickam" for the name of Prof. S. J. Hickson, the well-known zoologist and naturalist.

St. Helena: the Historic Island, from its Discovery to the Present Date. By E. L. Jackson. (Ward, Lock & Co.)—Although manifestly unskilled in literary compilation, Mr. Jackson has contrived to string together, in a somewhat desultory fashion, a voluminous budget of notes (gathered from old records, reports in Blue-books, former histories of the island, and newspapers) relating to St. Helena, the best-described island of its size in all the world during the past century.

It may be remembered that the last important work on St. Helena, published nearly thirty years ago by Melliss, continued the well-known history by Brooke from 1823 to 1875: an uneventful period, characterized only by the proceedings of the Vice-Admiralty Court established for the trial of slaves and the formation of the Liberated African Dépôt in Rupert's Valley. The prosperity of the island ceased with the old East India Company and the extinction of the slave-trade after the American war, and the revenues of the Crown colony became much diminished for a number of years subsequently, the somnolent apathy of the inhabitants being only interrupted, at long intervals, by such incidents as an unusually heavy flood, a fall of ponderous rocks from the steep declivities over Jamestown, and the interment of Dinizulu and other Kaffirs in 1890. Great, therefore, was the stir when the breaking out of the African war was closely followed by the speedy connexion of the island with England, Europe, and the Cape by the Eastern Telegraph cable, and the advent of some 6,000 Boer prisoners of war, and a vastly increased garrison to guard them. Never before, even in Napoleonic times, had such a number of

men-of-war, transports, and ships laden with supplies visited Jamestown, and its small population of but 700 men, besides women and children in proportion, was swamped by this military occupation.

Two large camps were formed in the healthy uplands—on Deadwood Plain and at Broad Bottom—the more intractable Boers being confined in High Knoll Fort; and although several attempts to escape were made, only one prisoner succeeded in leaving the island by being shipped in a large packing-case. He seems to have been recaptured on board ship.

The topographical and physical features of the island are detailed in a fairly accurate manner, but we must demur strongly to the statement that, "viewed from the sea, the town resembles that of St. Peter's Port, the capital of the island of Guernsey in the English Channel," as two more wholly dissimilar towns can hardly be imagined. A brief allusion is made to the introduction of the cosmopolitan vegetation, which has overrun the island and nearly extinguished its indigenous flora. Several of the photographic views give a good idea of the woodland scenery, notably those of the extensive shrubberies around Plantation House and Oak-bank.

Among the jottings from the old official records, which date from 1673, are several curious entries; most of these, however, have been previously published in pamphlet form by the late Governor Janisch, himself a native of the island, which he never left during his lifetime, and a wonderfully self-educated, well-informed gentleman, an astronomer above mediocrity, and a good chess-player. Prominent in the old volumes are the notices of frequent and cruel punishments inflicted on women and slaves. For instance, under date 1679, we find "Sarah Marshall to have 31 lashes on her naked body for scandal-Asse" (sic); and in the following year, "Women whipped on their naked bodies at the Flagstaff in Jamestown." This would seem to have been in accord with the insular law that any woman convicted of tale-bearing, mischief-making, scolding, or drunkenness should be punished by ducking or whipping. A long list is given of the names of the various properties and localities, together with observations on them, which seem to be taken almost wholly from a former publication by Janisch; and there is a curious disarrangement in this, as in other parts of the book, which leads us to infer that Mr. Jackson can never have superintended the printing or corrected the proofs of his volume. Thus the alphabetical list of localities commencing in the fourth chapter is suddenly broken off at the letter C, 'Chubbs' Spring,' while the next entry, 'Chappell Valley,' forms the title of the next chapter, where the list is continued as far as P, 'Prospect,' where it ceases, and the large subject of Napoleon's life and captivity is interpolated for some fifty-four pages; the phenomenon of the so-called 'Rollers' following, all under the same heading of 'Chappell Valley.' The penultimate chapter treats of 'Slavery and the Work of H.M. Cruisers on the West Coast of Africa,' to which are joined tables of foreign coins current in St. Helena, and, by a sudden transition, a list of former and recent governors, with the present civil establishment, while notices of various societies are followed by the names of the military officers lately forming the garrison. Finally comes an account of Tristan d'Acunha, and accompanying it long extracts from the 'Navy List,' giving the names of officers and warrant officers of each ship on the station, with the list of plants found in the island, taken from Melliss's book. Altogether what might have been a most useful compilation has been spoilt by carelessness. There is no attempt at an index, nor even a list of the photographic views, which are numerous, and illustrate the volume very fairly.

The History of the World.—Vol. III. *Western Asia and Africa.* Edited by Dr. H. F. Helmolt. (Heinemann.)—This volume, while more conventional in arrangement than that recently noticed, is, we think, more successful in covering the whole of the ground. It reads less like a translation, though it would profit by revision. In some cases the transliteration of place-names has been carelessly done, and far too many German forms are retained. The term Indo-Germanic should not, we think, have been employed. Finally, except in Germany, life is not long enough for the historian of the world to indulge in such circumlocutions as "Lieutenant-General Paul Sandford, Lord Methuen," or "Frederick Sleigh, Lord Roberts of Kandahar, and Horatio Herbert, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum," even where they are correct, which George Arthur French certainly is not. The English usage on all these points should have been followed. Except for these and similar minor defects, the volume deserves high praise. The section dealing with "Ancient Nearer Asia" summarizes in an admirable manner the history of the civilizations which, in remote antiquity, arose in the Euphrates basin and the adjacent regions; the second section, "Mohammedan Nearer Asia," continues the story up to the present day, when the desert has resumed its sway, the nomad has replaced the agriculturist, and poverty-stricken races extract a bare subsistence from lands which once formed part of the garden of the world. It is a striking contrast to turn from this record of a civilization that has had its day and passed, to that of a civilization which as yet has hardly begun. The section dealing with the undeveloped African lands, from the pen of Dr. Heinrich Schurz, is marked by a sound grasp of geographical conditions and of the influence they exert upon historical destiny. Africa is, in a sense, the historical laboratory of the modern world, in which the processes of historical evolution, enormously magnified, may be watched in operation. The concluding section, dealing with the history of Egypt from the earliest up to the present time, is by Dr. Carl Niebuhr.

Central Europe. By Joseph Partsch. (Heinemann.)—The new volume of Mr. Mackinder's series on the "Regions of the World" is from the pen of the Professor of Geography in Breslau. The plan of the book is that of the previous issues, including a detailed survey of physical features and a general sketch of climatic, ethnographic, political, and economic conditions, followed by an account of the settlements and routes of the natural sub-divisions, conditions of intercommunication, and means of national defence. The outline of the physical history of this region, which is perhaps better known than that of any other, at least as far as the west is concerned, is very inadequate; and a chapter on flora and fauna ought to have formed part of a work of such pretensions. The German text has been translated by Miss Clementina Black, condensed by Mr. Reeves, and revised by the editor. So well has the work been done that comparatively few sentences suggest that a translation has been made. The spelling of place-names is not always so satisfactory, and there is no reason why such forms as Danzig, Goritz, or Grätz should be retained. If the composition and spelling are English, the sentiments of the author are not, and from beginning to end the reader is in a German atmosphere. This makes the work all the more instructive, and compels attention to German ideals. It is not possible, however, to see eye to eye with the author on all points. For instance, we cannot attribute the progress of many cities so much to the blessings of becoming politically Prussian as to less sublime events, such as the development of means of transport and the removal of economic barriers. This ultrapatriotic point of view is explicable when we remember that Dr. Partsch is a professor in a

frontier province of a state which has persistently striven to consolidate its possessions by intellectual as well as material forces. Another Germanic characteristic of the work is the wealth of detail. The author, especially in his descriptive chapters, is apt to set together many terse summaries of geographical and historical facts in such a manner as to constitute a mosaic, the individual parts of which are of greater interest than the general plan, which is not outlined with sufficient firmness. The book, however, is the best in our language on Central Europe, and well worth careful study.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—Oct. 5.—Mr. J. Patten Barber, President, in the chair.—A paper was read on "Motor Transport for Goods," by Mr. Douglas Mackenzie.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—"Tests and Trials of Pigments," Prof. A. H. Church.
Tues. Royal Academy, 4.—"Selected and Restricted Palettes," Prof. A. H. Church.
Fri. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—"The Newcomen Engine," Mr. H. Davey.

Science Gossip.

At Gresham College, from Tuesday next for four days, Prof. W. H. Wagstaff will lecture on "A Mathematician's Diversions." Many interesting puzzles and paradoxes will be discussed.

We regret to notice the death at Galashiels, on Friday last week, of Mr. James Wilson, a noted geologist and antiquary. In 1861, along with Prof. Lapworth, of Birmingham, Mr. Wilson began geological research in the Scottish Borders, and the results of his studies were subsequently incorporated in the official maps of the Geological Survey. He also did good service as an archaeologist, having been the discoverer of the famous brooch at Torwoodlee, Galashiels, the second largest in Scotland. Mr. Wilson had been editor of the *Scottish Border Record* since 1881.

The fact that a number of persons have been reported as "missing" recently has, it would appear from the daily press, much exercised the mind of the public, who are asking whether this is a hitherto unnoticed product of the strenuous life of to-day. It would be erroneous to assume that these states of mental lapse are only now being recognized. They have been well known to psychologists for a long time, but the number of instances were comparatively few, and though now and then a case would be brought before the courts, the discussion of the subject was virtually restricted to specialist journals. There can be no doubt, however, that the question is one of general importance, and interest in it has been enhanced by the recently published statistics of the Commissioners in Lunacy. It may be said that the relentless disease known as general paralysis of the insane is the penalty of what we call "full civilization." If it were more generally known that nervous breakdown—neurasthenia—is frequently an immediate precursor of definite mental change, this warning would be oftener heeded.

But besides obvious and grosser forms of mental aberration, there is one state, not so well known, which occasionally yields some unpleasant surprises, namely, *petit mal*, a minor form of that common explosive state of the brain known as epilepsy. In this condition there is a momentary loss of consciousness so slight that the only evidence may be a fixity of the eyes without loss of equilibrium. The important point in this state is a medico-legal one, for the fit occasionally determines a series of automatic actions for which the patient is irresponsible. In a large hospital recently, for instance, a man, while waiting with his wife to see the physician, had a fit, his return to con-

sciousness being marked by an attempt to do her bodily injury. Another patient, at a different institution, immediately after such a fit, seized a poker and began to belabour the doctor. There are also on record many cases of persons having, in this condition, travelled long distances, and behaved apparently quite rationally, without realizing responsibility, until the return of their normal state, which perhaps found them in peculiar circumstances and a long way from home. One man so afflicted last remembered being in the outskirts of London, and when he became fully conscious he was in New York. In some such instances hypnotism has succeeded in gradually unfolding the mental processes during the sub-conscious state, assertions being afterwards verified by inquiry. It is a difficult subject, for in allowing play to his humanitarian instincts the physician must always have in mind the possibility of malingering.

The amount of rainfall has continued to be the special feature of interest in connexion with the weather. In the three summer months, June to August, the fall at Greenwich exceeded the average by 9·6 in. This would seem, however, to have been most remarkable in and near London; at Aberdeen the excess was only 3·1 in., and at Londonderry not more than 1·4 in. Throughout August the weather was cold; the mean daily temperature was below the average every day, with only three exceptions, the mean deficit being two and a half degrees.

SOME photographs of the spectrum of the limbs of Venus, taken by Mr. Percival Lowell in February and March with a new and powerful spectrograph specially adapted to the purpose, seem to show that the planet cannot rotate in anything like so short a time as twenty-four hours, and tend to confirm Prof. Schiaparelli's theory that the true period is the same as that of her revolution round the sun.

THE "Rapport Annuel sur l'Etat de l'Observatoire de Paris," for the year 1902, has recently come to hand. Perhaps the most interesting item relates to the approaching publication of the great catalogue of stars deduced from observation of those contained in Lalande's "Histoire Céleste," a work which was commenced under Le Verrier in 1854, and completed under M. Levey in 1899. Lalande's observations were made between 1791 and 1801, so that we now have the means of comparing star-places obtained from observations made at the same place nearly a century apart. M. Bossert has calculated from these the proper motions of no fewer than 1,478 stars. A first volume of the photographic catalogue of stars has appeared; also a sixth part of the splendid "Atlas Photographic de la Lune," deduced from 504 plates taken with the large equatorial coude. The work of the Paris zone of the great Astrographic Survey proceeds satisfactorily. It need hardly be said that the regular operations of the great establishment presided over by M. Levey have been carried on with accustomed regularity and dispatch. We have already alluded, in our notice of the Report of the Astronomer Royal, to the redetermination of the difference of longitude between the Paris and Greenwich observatories, effected by two pairs of interchanged observers connected with each. The first series has been reduced, and the concordance of the results is striking. It should also be mentioned that a large number of observations of absolute polar distances of stars has been made with the great meridian-circle for redetermination of the latitude of the Paris Observatory.

M. DESLANDRES obtained some observations of the visual and photographic spectra of Borelly's comet (c. 1903) at the Meudon Observatory. The spectrum generally was of the characteristic hydro-carbon type, but near the nucleus a number of additional faint bands were noticed.

FOUR more small planets have been discovered at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg: one by Herr Dugan on the 22nd ult., two on the 23rd (the second of which may be identical with Aschers, No. 214), and one on the 24th by Prof. Max Wolf.

FINE ARTS

The Early Journal of C. R. Cockerell. Edited by his Son. (Longmans & Co.)

This book is a slight but charming record of the travels of a famous architect, who wandered about the Mediterranean from 1810 for several years, then returned, and was in England for forty years one of the leading members of his profession. No one would guess from this record of easy-going irregular life that the author would become the architect of important public buildings in England, a Royal Academician, and at the close of his life an authority on art. The one feature which predominates in this early period is the author's love of Greek architecture and sculpture, and the good fortune whereby he was a leading agent in the discovery of two great temples, or rather the plan and ornament of two great temples, for their remains were obvious enough to any visitor. But in these discoveries Cockerell was never alone. He always had earnest and ambitious colleagues, not only to help him, but also to utilize him in producing their accounts of the joint operations. He was evidently lazy about his work—an artistic creature, ready to give away what he had, and to claim nothing for himself. The portrait in the front of the book represents him as exceedingly handsome, and so even Sir Stratford Canning officially describes him. There is no hint from the editor whether this portrait is taken from a famous picture of him by Ingres, but we presume it is. At any rate, his personal beauty and charm (for he was *molto simpatico*) made him friends everywhere, and probably saved him from many dangers in his adventures about the Levant. The years of his travel covered that curious crisis when almost all Europe was closed to Englishmen by Napoleon, and the Turks offered the solitary hospitality of their country to our tourists. But however fascinating the coasts of Greece and Asia Minor might be, the visiting of them in Cockerell's day was an amusement full of peril. In the first place, he and most of his companions got dangerous attacks of fever in places which provided neither physicians nor nurses beyond the help of kind but incompetent hosts and friends. If they escaped this danger, there was an equal risk of being caught by brigands, and this, too, happened to some of them. Thirdly, the bays and creeks were not safer than the mountains, for they swarmed with pirates and privateers, so that even on sea there was no safety. The man-of-war which conveyed Cockerell along the coast of Syria had her captain desperately wounded and a midshipman killed by savage natives firing from the shore. Byron has made the English public familiar with this sort of adventure, in which Cockerell was at times his companion. But there are many German

and French records of the same kind. Vilainoy's preface to his edition of the *Iliad* and Winckelmann's tragic death show us that these dangers were no mere exaggeration in the poet.

The editor justly remarks that the enthusiasm for Greek art was very great in the early years of the century. Travellers like Gell, Clarke, and Dodwell had made the wonders of Greek art familiar in England; the treasures brought home by Elgin, as well as those found by Cockerell (now in Munich and London), were more than enough to stimulate public curiosity. The Dilettanti Society, which long survived this brilliant epoch, was a splendid manifestation of the English patronage of these precious relics of Hellenic splendour. But before Cockerell's 'Temple of Bassæ' saw the light, the dulness of a most inartistic generation had quenched all this enthusiasm. Cockerell did not live to see the great new revival of Greek antiquarian research, which was introduced by the monumental studies of Penrose on Athenian architecture. In his journal there are statements which imply that he thought he had discovered all the secrets of Greek art; but to us nowadays his excavations seem very rudely planned and his studies superficial. He was, no doubt, much led astray by the old-fashioned view that the search after statues was the main object of the excavator; and the removal of these statues to some European museum was, of course, the obvious way of making them known and of preserving them from Turkish barbarism. For Greece in those days hardly counted as part of Europe. Indeed, travellers have often heard the Greeks, even thirty years ago, talk of going to Europe when they went to Italy or France. All these things are, fortunately, of the past, and we must not blame Cockerell if he was the child of his generation. Nay, rather we must praise him for tastes far more catholic than those of his fellows, as his studies on Gothic architecture amply showed.

He shared in the current hatred of the Turks, whose rule, at all events, was as brutal and barbarous as can well be imagined; and he was, of course, a Phil-Hellene, though he saw clearly the faults of the patriots, whose big talk during his *Wanderjahre* gave little promise of the splendid courage and endurance they showed a few years later in their War of Liberation. Nevertheless he has to confess, with his admirable fairness, that he received much kindness from individual Turks not of the ruling class, and his notes on the famous Ali of Joannina are deeply interesting in showing the attractive side of that notorious despot. He tells us repeatedly that Ali Pasha's manners were fascinating, and that, whatever may have been his crimes, he was not only an able and successful ruler, but also a most courteous and agreeable man.

As the editor remarks, Cockerell had no taste for writing, and the real man could best be judged from his beautiful drawings. These were to be seen in the remarkable exhibition last summer of the Burlington Club, which also contained some exquisite fragments brought home by him. Unfortunately there are none of either reproduced in the book before us. Had

this been done it would have added a great charm to the modest and candid record of an exceedingly interesting and attractive personality.

Portraiture of Julius Caesar. By Frank J. Scott. (Longmans.)—This interesting and carefully illustrated book is very badly written, and shows its author to be in no sense a scholar. Blunders in English, as well as in the quotations from other languages, are very frequent. We had begun by noting them for the purpose of this review, but found the task tedious and unprofitable. Nor do these blunders much affect the main purpose of the book, the result of leisure and money spent by an American in hunting up all the alleged statues and busts of Julius Caesar, and publishing photographs or drawings of them, and a few casts taken from the originals, with the commentary of a shrewd man of the world. We should have preferred to see all the important ones on a single sheet, when comparison would have been much easier than by turning the pages backwards and forwards for the pictures scattered through the book. But this is a slight inconvenience. More seriously do we object to the author's speculations on portraiture (of which he uses the plural in his title apparently for *portraits*). He does not seem to distinguish between ideal and real likenesses. Having built up an uncritical image of perfection, which he conceives Julius Caesar to be, without a single flaw in his character, he concludes as a matter of course that the representations best corresponding to all these virtues must be the most faithful portraits of the man. But in the first place, if he had read Mr. Oman's recent study of Caesar, he would have found that there were serious flaws in his hero which might well have affected the expression of his countenance. Secondly, Mr. Scott seems to imagine that in every case the face is an index of the man. This is notoriously false. Who could have guessed the powers of General Wolfe, or of Bishop Berkeley, or of Benjamin Jowett, or of Talleyrand, from their faces? and had they lived centuries ago, would any one have believed the pictures we have of them to be genuine? As we have no good evidence for any of the portraits of the great Caesar, it is possible that the ugliest and weakest face among them may after all be the most faithful. Mr. Scott is quite consistent when he asserts that the portraits of Napoleon by Canova and Thorwaldsen after his death are far the best we have. They may be so artistically; they are certainly not so really. Among the pictures in this book a Hermes of Greek work, with a head alleged to be an idealized portrait of Caesar, is by far the most beautiful. It shows how the Greeks, even of this Silver Age, surpassed all competitors in their art. But it is surely not the most faithful. Mr. Scott even goes so far as to supply a couple of his own drawings representing what Caesar should have looked like! But we will not complain of these humorous absences of humour in our author. Amid a crowd of statues and busts, many of which seem not intended for Julius Caesar at all, he has given all the good ones accessible to him, including several not known to us before. We will go further and say that the study of these pictures, with Mr. Scott's intelligent comments, has made us change our minds regarding the comparative excellence of the rival portraits. Most people who had thought about it preferred either the British Museum bust or that in Naples to all the rest. They are very similar, and certainly intended for the same person. After Mr. Scott's excellent criticism of the narrowness of the upper forehead in the London example, we should have given the palm to the great Naples bust. But the little-known marble from the museum of Parma seems to us now, in many respects, more

striking, and corroborated in a remarkable way by a miniature bronze in the Prado Museum at Madrid, which Mr. Scott discovered under the misnomer of Germanicus. It is so like the Parma bust as to be almost a replica, having, moreover, the advantage of a certainly genuine nose, which hardly a single marble bust of antiquity can boast. If there be any faithful likeness of the great Dictator extant, these seem to us to have the first claim. But the chances are that all were idealized, just like the late portraits of Napoleon. This we suspect from the great inferiority of the heads on the coins, which Mr. Scott, from his standpoint, naturally rejects in *globo* as utterly unworthy of his hero. They may have been very like him, notwithstanding their ugliness. If a number of the coins were photographed one over the other, according to the process used for ascertaining types of character, we might attain a result as likely to be faithful as any of the combinations of our author.

We should feel more confidence in his judgment of good and bad work if he did not frequently shock us by his allusions to things irrelevant. One of the busts may possibly have been got out of the Tiber during the excavations, "which have been very extensive during the past thirty years, for the foundations of the new bridges and the superb new quays." Among the unparalleled butcheries of beauty perpetrated by the modern vandals who have infested Rome since 1870, none was more condemned by people of taste than the destruction of the picturesqueness of the Tiber's banks, and of all their historic interest, by the construction of a hideous iron bridge and still more hideous quays, whose hard straight lines suggested drainage works done by a department. At last these vandals have got a citizen of the United States to call their work superb. We wish them joy. But we trust the day will dawn when Mr. Scott will acquire better taste. Meanwhile we thank him sincerely for his assiduous toil in putting together so much valuable material, and in throwing new light on an obscure chapter in ancient portraiture—obscure owing, not to the lack, but the superabundance of materials, which consist, as he has shown, largely of inferior work, manufactured to deceive unwary patrons, ever since the Renaissance.

Fix-It Gossipy.

TO-DAY Messrs. H. Graves & Co. invite us to the private view of a series of water-colour drawings by David Green, entitled 'From River to Sea.'

AN exhibition of pictures and etchings by Miss C. M. Nichols, R.E., and enamel and other jewellery by Mrs. Arthur Mure, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Winter, Miss Maclarens, Miss Wadsworth, and Mr. A. E. Bonner, is now open at 18, Holland Street, Kensington.

A FINE collection of old masters, which we hope to notice, has been opened this week at the Birmingham Art Gallery.

THE Second Exhibition of the Modern Sketch Club will be open to the public from October 12th to November 14th, at the Modern Gallery, 175, Bond Street. The private view takes place to-day, and sketches by members of the Langham, the London, the Dublin, the Scottish, and other sketching clubs will be included.

It has been felt for some time past by many members of the Numismatic Society of London that enough attention is not paid to the study of British coinage. The British Numismatic Society has accordingly been formed to encourage the historical study of the coins, medals, and tokens of the English-speaking race throughout the world. The Society has already met with a considerable measure of influential support. It will publish the *British Numismatic Journal*

annually, so that it may be delivered to members in a bound form. The honorary secretaries *pro tem.* are Mr. W. J. Andrew, Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, and Mr. L. A. Lawrence, and the headquarters of the Society will be at 43, Bedford Square, W.C.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"Some two years ago it was rumoured that M. Edmond Saglio, well known as editor of the great dictionary of Greek and Roman antiquities, was to be removed from the directorship of the Musée de Cluny (Paris) in order to make room for M. Haraucourt, the 'decadent' poet. This thing, which was thought incredible, has now actually taken place, and is announced in the newspapers. M. E. Saglio has held the directorship of the Musée de Cluny for many years with great distinction, and was formerly Conservateur of the Musée du Louvre; whereas M. Haraucourt's qualifications as archaeologist must be of the very slightest. The explanation is said to be that M. Haraucourt enjoys the favour of a well-known ex-Président du Conseil, who has seen fit to use his political and social influence for an end which causes the utmost indignation at the French Institute, of which M. Saglio is an eminent member. Here will be an instance ready to the hands of those who are hostile to the Republican Government."

We are not at all disposed to agree with this comment. The new Director has been for a long time Director of the Museum of the Trocadéro, and has there shown those qualities which have made the present custodian of Versailles, whose appointment might have been attacked in the same way, one of the best servants of any Government in a like capacity.

MR. J. J. FOSTER, whose book on 'The Stuarts' we recently reviewed, has a work in the press on 'The True Portraiture of Mary, Queen of Scots,' a subject for the illustration of which he has collected material for years past. His conclusions will be supported by a number of fine photogravure plates upon an unusually important scale from portraits which have high claims to authenticity. Many of the plates will be carefully coloured by hand. The work will be published shortly by Messrs. Dickinson, of New Bond Street.

THE excavations at Roughcastle, Falkirk, by the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, are exciting great interest among antiquaries. The walls of the buildings are at present uncovered; sections of the vallum and ramparts have been cut through, showing distinctly the layers of turf. Ten rows of the pits described by Cesar are now exposed. They are said to be the only examples of the kind found in this or any country. An inscribed stone has also been discovered.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Promenade Concerts.

THE programmes of the Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall during the present season have included many compositions by native musicians. Some of the works have shown ambition rather than achievement, others thought and skill rather than true inspiration, but we are glad to find opportunities given to young composers to hear their music. The novelties come and go; they are received with more or less favour by the public and the press, and then many of them are heard of no more. But good results are silently being effected; the wise composers profit by the experience gained, they try to produce maturer work; thus, in the future, those who make a name may perchance look back and perceive how much early attempts and even failures helped them on the road to success. And while paying attention to British, Mr. Henry J. Wood has not neglected foreign art.

A new Pianoforte Concerto in F by M. René Lenormand was performed last Thursday week. It has the three usual movements, all of which contain good and serviceable themes, the orchestral portion, if occasionally too heavy, being skilfully written. The piano part is effective, and at times brilliant, and it was rendered with strength and finish by Miss Fanny Davies, to whom the composer dedicated his work. She had, by the way, already produced the concerto in Paris at one of the Lamoureux Concerts. A first performance was also given on the same evening of a concerto for two wind bands and strings by Handel. The composer wrote two works of the kind in F, and the one in question consisted of four movements from the first and an *allegro* from the second by way of finale. Dr. Chrysander, who published them in the forty-seventh volume of the German Handel Society, having assumed that both concertos were only parts of a complete work. Of the five movements performed, the second, third, and fifth proved the most engaging. The programme included Dr. Cowen's 'Indian Rhapsody,' which obtained so great and legitimate success at the recent Hereford Festival, where it was produced.

Last Saturday the programme commenced with an orchestral suite entitled 'Russian Scenes,' by Mr. Granville Bantock. No details were given on the programme respecting this novelty. It contains five movements of agreeable character—particularly would we note an expressive slow movement—and pleasingly scored, except for a too plentiful use of the trombones, instruments which, when sparingly introduced, are of striking effect, whether in soft or loud passages. In spite, however, of many good qualities, Mr. Bantock's suite does not create a strong impression, for it is the outcome of skill rather than soul. An overture from an opera entitled 'Waldesluft,' by the Bohemian composer Josef Nesvera, proved a bright, pleasing, if not very important novelty. The principal theme is given out in fugal form, after the manner of the opening of Smetana's 'Bartered Bride' Overture; the second theme, drawn from a serenade in the opera, is dainty. The interpretation of Beethoven's 'Leonora' Overture, No. 3, was exceptionally good. Mr. Henry J. Wood is sometimes over anxious; on this occasion he seemed sure of himself and his men; there was no sense of effort. An artistic rendering of 'Lohengrin's Farewell' by Mr. Louis Arens deserves note.

On Monday evening the programme included three novelties. First came a suite entitled 'A Fairy Tale,' by Josef Suk, a musician familiar on account of his connexion with the Bohemian String Quartet. The suite is founded on some incidental music for a fairy play by Zeyer, entitled 'Raduz and Mahulena.' The titles of the four sections show clearly that the music in its original form was connected with stage action; by itself, however, it may have been modified for concert purposes, it is not altogether satisfactory. There are attractive, picturesque pages in the score, but interest is not sustained throughout. Three songs by Mr. Kipling, set to music by Mr. Rutland Boughton, were sung by Mr.

Ffrangcon-Davies. The first, 'Fair is our Lot,' does not appear naturally fitted for music, so that the setting, though of dignified character, seems an interference rather than an enhancement, while Mr. Davies, in spite of his energetic singing, found himself overpowered by the heavy accompaniment. In the second, 'The Coastwise Lights,' there was some clever writing; but the most characteristic was the setting of the 'Song of the Dead,' especially of the first two stanzas. A Concert-Allegro for pianoforte and orchestra, by Mr. Nicholas Gatty, proved good, if not particularly distinctive; it seemed, too, somewhat spun out. The solo part was played with vigour by Mr. Howard Jones.

On Wednesday evening a Tschaikowsky programme was given. Mr. Wood secured fine performances of the 'Pathetic' Symphony and the overture-fantasia 'Romeo and Juliet.' The solo portions of Rimsky-Korsakoff's Pianoforte Concerto in c sharp minor were rendered with adequate power and technical finish by Miss Polyxena Fletcher, who had introduced the Russian composer's work to London last June at St. James's Hall. A second hearing did not increase regard for the concerto, which is showy but uninteresting, the themes being of poor quality. The orchestration, however, displays cleverness, and the colouring is laid on judiciously and with a sense of what is appropriate.

Musical Gossipy.

'DOLLY VARDEN,' a comic opera in two acts, written by Mr. Stanislaus Stange, music by Mr. Julian Edwards, was produced at the Avenue Theatre on the evening of October 1st. The plot of the piece is borrowed from a Wycherley-Garrick play. There is no lack of vivacity in it; in fact, the effort to be lively and smart is apparent throughout. Miss Mabelle Gilman, who appeared in the title rôle, is undoubtedly amusing, but she overplays. Mr. George Kidgwell, whom Dolly marries instead of her guardian, has a pleasing voice. Mr. Julian Edwards's music is of an old type—tuneful, rhythmical, and one or two of the melodies are likely to be popular. Some unaccompanied concerted movements for soloists and chorus deserve mention, for the music, if not of marked originality, proved on a higher level than that of the songs. The prominence, too, given to the chorus was noteworthy feature.

MISS MARIE HALL gave an orchestral concert at the Queen's Hall last Saturday afternoon, and performed two concertos: Paganini in d and Vieuxtemps in e, in both of which technical display was a prominent if not chief aim of the composer. One would have sufficed. Music of this kind is only tolerable when played as if it gave no trouble to the executant; in the Paganini Miss Hall displayed a certain effort. A show-piece now and again is legitimate enough, but we hope this talented violinist will not indulge too much in virtuosity for its own sake. The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. H. J. Wood.

MR. SCHULZ-CURTIES announces his series of six Richter Concerts with the Hallé Orchestra at Queen's Hall on the following dates: November 3rd, 17th, and December 1st; and February 2nd, 16th, and March 1st, 1904. The first evening will be devoted to Berlioz, the second to Brahms, and the third to Wagner. The French master will be represented by four overtures: 'Carnaval Romain,' 'Béatrice et Bénédicte,' 'Le Roi Léar,' and 'Benvenuto Cellini,' the 'Harold in Italie' Symphony, and the Hungarian March

from 'Faust.' There will be other Berlioz celebrations at the Queen's Hall. Prof. Kruse gives a centenary concert on November 12th, and Strauss one on the actual anniversary of birth, December 11th.

The programme of next year's Cardiff Festival will include new orchestral works by Dr. Elgar and Messrs. German and Hervey, and a new vocal work by Dr. Cowen, the conductor. The scheme includes Elgar's 'The Dream of Gerontius,' Massenet's 'Eve,' and Schumann's 'Faust.' The dates are September 21st to 24th, as they come between the Gloucester and Leeds festivals.

The Mozart Society concerts for the season 1903-4 will take place as usual at the Portman Rooms on every third Saturday in the month (with exception of April), beginning October 17th, 1903, and ending July 16th, 1904. At the first concert dance music will be illustrated from the sixteenth century to the present—from Byrd to Brahms. The concert on March 19th will be for the benefit of Mr. J. H. Bonawitz, the enterprising founder of the Society.

The monument to Wagner in the Berlin Thiergarten was unveiled on October 1st in the presence of Prince Eitel Friedrich, who represented the Emperor. With the exception of 'Die Meistersinger,' of which a brilliant performance, under the direction of Richard Strauss, was given at the Opera, the various musical performances in connexion with the unveiling do not appear to have been altogether *sans reproche*. Several prominent composers, including Sir Alexander Mackenzie, did not take part, as they originally intended, in the proceedings. No doubt they had good reason. In the case, at any rate, of Sir Alexander, we know the facts, and think he was fully justified in withdrawing at the last moment. That there should have been difficulties of any kind is to be regretted; but that honour has been paid to Wagner in the city in which for so long he was treated with worse than indifference is a matter for congratulation.

The Wessely String Quartet announce four Chamber Concerts at the Bechstein Hall on Wednesdays, October 28th, November 25th, and February 10th and March 16th, 1904. At the second concert the programme includes Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Quartet in e flat for piano and strings, and that of the third McEwen's Quartet for strings in a minor.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & CO. will publish on October 23rd an appreciation, by Sir Frederick Bridge, of the musical side of the character of Pepys. The volume is enlarged from the three lectures delivered by the author in January last at the Royal Institution. It is entitled 'Samuel Pepys, Lover of Musique,' and contains a portrait of Pepys, with his famous composition 'Beauty Retire,' and some musical illustrations, including a facsimile from a manuscript music-book belonging to Pepys.

THE death is announced of Niclas Jean Jacques Masset, whose career belongs to a remote past. He was born at Liège in 1811, and was admitted as pupil of the Paris Conservatoire on January 31st, 1828, so that he possibly attended the concert given by Berlioz in the concert hall of that institution on May 26th, 1828, when the 'Credo' from a Mass of his was performed. He was violinist at the Opéra, but having a fine tenor voice went on to the stage. He made his *début* at the Opéra Comique in 1839 as Marcel in Adolphe Adam's 'La Reine d'un Jour,' a part specially designed for him by the composer. He retired from the stage fifty-one years ago, and for a time devoted himself to teaching.

At the Colonne Concerts at Paris during the forthcoming season will be given a Berlioz cycle at which will be performed the French master's 'Roméo et Juliette,' 'L'Enfance du Christ,'

the 'Requiem,' 'Faust,' and the 'Symphonie Fantastique,' Charpentier's 'La Vie d'un Poète' Beethoven's 'Choral' Symphony, works by Franck, Lalo, Holmès, Saint-Saëns, and D'Indy, also novelties by Debussy, Fauré, Massenet, Widor, and Paderewski.

DURING the forthcoming season the Leipzic Gewandhaus will produce as novelties Liszt's 'Dante' Symphony, Georg Henschel's 'Requiem,' and Enrico Bossi's 'Paradise Lost.'

THE 500th performance of Meyerbeer's 'Les Huguenots' recently took place at the Court Theatre, Vienna. It was first given at the Kärntnerthor Theatre on December 19th, 1839, under the title required by the censorship, 'Die Welfen und die Ghibellinen.' A few days before the 100th performance, December 14th, 1848, the original title and text were restored.

A MEMORIAL tablet placed on the house at Windischgraz in which Hugo Wolf was born on March 13th, 1860, was unveiled on the 6th ult. The tablet was presented by the Hugo Wolf Society at Vienna.

AN early work of Verdi's, 'Luisa Miller,' produced at Naples in 1849, was unsuccessfully revived last year at La Scala, Milan. Another theatre in the same city has now revived 'I Masnadieri,' but without better result. This work, based on Schiller's 'Robbers,' was written for London, and the first performance, with Jenny Lind, Lablache, and Gardoni, took place on July 22nd, 1847; but even with so fine a cast only a *succès d'estime* was achieved.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.—WED.	Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.
THURS.	Mr. Josef Hofmann's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
FRI.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	Kubelik Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Marie Hall, 3.30, Crystal Palace.
—	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

ADELPHI.—Reappearance of Signora Duse. Revival of 'La Gioconda,' 'Heimath,' and 'Hedda Gabler.'

HAYMARKET.—'The Monkey's Paw,' a Story in Three Scenes. By W. W. Jacobs. Dramatized by Louis N. Parker.

THAT Signora Duse has been compelled during the opening nights of her season to fall back upon her familiar repertory is due, as the playgoer knows, to the action of the Censor. For her opening night the artist had selected the 'Città Morta' of Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio, whose 'Francesca da Rimini' is still announced for this evening. At a late, if not the last, moment, the first-mentioned drama was placed under an interdict, and 'La Gioconda' of the same author had to be hastily substituted. Opposed as we are to the existence of the Censure, which we regard as an anachronism, and to a discharge of its functions which is painfully and compromisingly inept, we cannot find it in our heart to complain of its latest action, nor to lament the banishment from our stage of a singularly impure and repellent work. An attempt to link with the 'Antigone,' the love of Bianca Maria for Leonardo, and the incestuous response it elicits, is a failure; and the murder of the heroine by her brother, who discovers that she loves another, though suggested by classic models, is, in reality, nearer the sordid and recurrent tragedy of the streets. Bianca Maria herself, standing midway between passion which is adulterous and that which is incestuous, moves us not at all, in spite of the atrocious cruelty of her murder. None the less the work in its perverse way is that of

a poet, and there are passages in it which we would fain have heard delivered with the exquisite modulation and the illuminating gesture of Signora Duse. As the decision of the Censor appears to be final, and as we are consequently unlikely to have to recur to 'La Città Morta,' it is worth while to say that the part allotted Duse is that of the blind wife who recovers her sight on learning of the death of her rival, and not that of the woman who inspires, innocently or otherwise, an incestuous passion. We may bewail also the fact that La Duse is the chosen expositor of a writer who, not content to trust to itself her subtle and essentially poetic genius, in every way superior to his own, seeks to fortify her performance by such vulgar devices as depriving her in 'La Città Morta' of her eyes and in 'La Gioconda' of her hands. So far as art is concerned, there is little to choose between the two plays. Both are written in language that soars into poetry, and both are, as regards their story, commonplace and a little sordid. Disguise it as you will, the motive of 'La Gioconda' is the struggle between the wife and the mistress for the love of an enervate man, such as in modern fiction the artist is constantly shown. In this the wife, on whose side are all the heroism and devotion, comes off the worse. She is played by Signora Duse with all her matchless serenity and limpidity of art, and the performance retains all the old beauty and pathos. Of the many Magdas we have seen in modern days, La Duse is the most interesting and womanly, if not the greatest. In 'Hedda Gabler' the artist breaks new ground. No difficulty is offered her by a part which is well within her means, and in which, though the conception was not very clear, the perfect method of the artist once more asserted itself.

In the farewell performance given at the Haymarket on Tuesday afternoon to Mr. John Billington, an estimable actor, whose performances at the Adelphi, the scene of his principal triumphs, date back to 1857, the production of a single novelty varied the stereotyped programme of similar occasions. The novelty in question consisted of an adaptation of 'The Monkey's Paw,' which many will recall as one of the grimdest stories in 'The Lady of the Barge.' That the most is made of this gruesome legend can scarcely be said, the termination being ineffective. As Mr. Cyril Maude played the part of the father, whose first wish granted to him as owner of the monkey-paw stripped him of his only son, and Miss Lena Ashwell that of the bereaved mother, some importance attaches itself to an uncanny experiment. Students of folk-lore will recognize in the story a quaint and terrible topsy-turvydom, a tragic issue being assigned to the comic tale of the three wishes. Readers of fiction may perceive suggestions of Balzac and R. L. Stevenson. More terror should attend the supposed return of the mangled corpse which gives to the tale its crowning horror. Of all ghastly revisitations this is in conception the most appalling. Some rearrangement, scenic and histrionic, seems necessary to the expression of its full terror.

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL' is the title of a four-act drama of pseudonymous authorship in which Mr. and Mrs. Fred Terry will appear at Nottingham on the 15th inst. Its period is 1792, and its characters include the Prince Regent, subsequently George IV.

On the 26th inst. the Court Theatre will reopen with a presentation of 'The Tempest,' in which half a dozen more or less well-known actors will appear.

A DRAMATIZATION, by Mrs. Dolling, of Mr. Andrew Lang's rendering of 'Aucassin and Nicolette' has been given for copyright purposes at the Opera-house, Tunbridge Wells.

THE Odéon has reopened with M. Bataille's rendering of a portion of Tolstoy's 'Resurrection,' in which M. Burguet replaces M. Duménil as Nekludoff. Madame Bady is still La Maslawa.

In conjunction with his sister Miss Martha Morton, Mr. Michael Morton has written a play called 'The Truthtellers,' the first production of which will take place shortly in America, under the management of Mr. David Belasco.

THE suburban tour of Mr. Calmour's 'Dante,' which began at the Coronet, Notting Hill, is being continued at the Camden and Kennington theatres.

MR. W. L. ABINGDON is, it is said, to appear in New York as Chaucer in a play founded on the Canterbury Pilgrims.

THE 'Taming of Helen' is the title of a play by Mr. R. H. Davis which is, we are told, to be produced in London and New York.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. G. S.—W. M.—W. H. G.—W. B. P.—Received.
D. Y. C.—Too late to take this up now.
H. R. F. B.—Many thanks.
F. C. N.—Agreed.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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